The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII.---NO. 40. WEEKLY EDITION. AUGUST 14, 1875.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1875.

Marshal of Colorado a Defaulter.

The Attorney General has ordered the arrest of Shaffenberg, late Marshal of Colorado Territory, on a charge of concocting fraudulent accounts and swindling the Government out of some sixty or seventy thousand dollars. It seems, however, that Shaffenberg got wind of his danger and fled the Territory. He has a large property, accumulated solely by these frauds, which will be attached. It seems the principal way of defrauding was by charging a dollar and a-half a day for the subsistence of prisoners, who existed only on paper.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1875.

Fraudulent Pensioners.

Mr. Baldwin, who was recently appointed Chief of the Pension Office Secret Service, and who has recently been examining the subject with a view of organizing his force for the efficient detection of frauds, says he has become convinced that one-fourth of the pensioners borne on the rolls are fraudulent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1875.

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The books of the Treasury relating to the fiscal accounts of the Government, its income and expenditure for the last year, will be closed within a week. It has already been ascertained that the income for the last fiscal year is far in excess of estimate that had been made, and more than realizes the expectations of the Treasury officers.

THE STOLEN TREASURY PACKAGE—THREE SUSPECTED PARTIES ARRESTED—ONE OF THEM A DEPARTMENT CLERK.

On Thursday a detective of this city returned in company with Theodore W. Brown, commonly known as "Peg Leg Brown," arrested at Saratoga, charged with being concerned in the larceny of the $47,000 Treasury package on the 2nd of June. This afternoon the prisoner was brought before Judge Wylie, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but the Judge declined to discharge or release him on bail, for the reason that the warrant was from the police court and that court had jurisdiction.

A telegram has been received from New York, stating that Benjamin Halleck, a clerk in the Treasury cash room, on leave of absence, was arrested in that city to-day on the charge of being concerned in the larceny, and that he was in jail there to-night. Halleck, while in New York, visited jewelry, tailoring, dry goods, carriage and harness establishments, making inquiries as if he intended making large purchases. Halleck was recently promoted to assistant shipping teller in the cash room. He is a native of New York and has been employed in the Department about eight years.

This afternoon Will am H. Ottman, a restaurant keeper, was arrested, charged with being implicated in the larceny. Friends of Ottman are making efforts to have him released on bail, but the authorities demand bonds to the amount of $100,000 for his appearance.

Brown was discharged from the Quartermaster General's office about a year ago, on account of testimony on the trial of Slatter, for the murder of Lt. Lessey, derogatory to his character. Ottman is the proprietor of a restaurant on Pennsylvania avenue, where Brown had rooms. It is expected that other arrests will be made shortly. The detectives feel confident that they have the right parties, and are sure that a portion of the money will be recovered.

Later—Halleck arrived to-night. On the road to this city he attempted to throw away a memorandum book, but the officers secured it, and upon examination it was found to contain the figures $47,097 65, the exact amount of money contained in the stolen package. These figures had been erased with a lead pencil, though they had been divided by two and the quotient 23,548 83½ remained untouched. Another entry on the same page read "9,870 saved to show W. H., August 5, 1875." Halleck gave several conflicting statements in regard to these entries, but finally admitted that he attempted to throw the book away as the figures in it would lead to his conviction. The figures above mentioned lead the officers to the belief that he divided the money equally with another person. It is said to-night that one of the parties arrested has made a full confession. While the authorities do not deny this, they decline to admit the fact, though they say there has been some truth in it, and the public may rest assured that the right men have been secured. None of the money has yet been recovered, but there is every hope of getting a good portion of it soon. If the arrested are locked up, none of them having been able to furnish the bail, $100,000.

COUNT OF THE FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

The report of the committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the book accounts and moneys in the office of the Treasury of the United States, shows that the count of the moneys in the cash room was commenced on the morning of June 30th, and closed in the reserve vault on the 6th of July, a thorough count was made of every note and piece of fractional currency, as well as an accurate count and weight of the coin. Since July 12th the committee have been engaged in a careful examination of the books and accounts of the office in its several divisions, and the verification of the same by means of a count of every package. The tables give the amount of each class of notes and securities counted, and the following items of deficit: Package stolen from cash room, June 2, 1875, $47,097 65; package stolen from redemption division, February 18, 1875, $1,000; counterfeit note received in redemption division, $50; short cash in division of national banks in liquidation, $20; short cash in specimen currency, $6 63; short cash in fractional currency, 15 cents; short cash in coppers, 40 cents. Total, $48,174 83. Excess of cash in redemption division, $349 35; excess in division of issues, 20 cents; excess in gold coin, $2 50; excess in mixed lot of currency, $4 53. Total deficit, $47,818 41. The stolen package of $1,000 in new 7-30 notes that had been canceled preparatory to sending them to another division for final count and destruction by mutilation.

The committee say: "With the exception of the deficiencies and excesses above mentioned, (and which, outside of the sealed package stolen from the cash room on June 2, 1875, and the package of cancelled notes stolen from the redemption division on February 18, 1875, are insignificant,) we have found the books on hand in the Treasury proper to correspond with the amounts called for by the books, and the correctness of the latter we have carefully and, as we think, thoroughly tested."

ASSORTED PARAGRAPHS.

A number of journeymen printers under authority of the Typographical Union, have accepted the employers' terms of fifty cents per thousand ems for general composition and forty cents per hour for time work, and the strike may now be regarded as over.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1875.

THE TREASURY THIEVES—GOOD PROSPECT OF RECOVERING ALL THE SWAG.

No time has been fixed as yet for the preliminary examination of the persons arrested for larceny of the $47,000 package stolen from the Treasury Department. Ottman, who has employed Richard T. Merrick as counsel, appeared to-day before the Judge and waived a preliminary examination. The Judge, after hearing the statement of the District Attorney, required bail in $100,000, in default of which Ottman was committed. Ottman recently made a heavy deposit in bank in Alexandria, which has been brought to this city and found to contain twenty-nine five hundred dollar bills.

About $20,000 of the money stolen from the Treasury has been recovered. This afternoon the Marshal seized the property of Ottman and closed his restaurant. The whole amount taken will be restored to the Treasury.

CASUALTIES.

Three Children Devoured by Bears.

OTTAWA, August 7.—A dispatch from Gatineau says three children, while picking berries in the bush, were killed by a bear. Only the feet and arms of one child can be found.

Killed by Lightning.

OMAHA, August 7.—M. Hogan, a shoemaker at Cheyenne, Wyoming, while standing in his doorway this afternoon, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The bolt struck him on the head and ran down through his body.

Explosion at the Frankford Arsenal—One Life Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—A terrific explosion occurred at half past nine o'clock this morning at the Frankfort Arsenal, caused by the breaking up of condemned metalic ammunition. There were many reports of killed and injured, but only one person, a lad of about eighteen years, was killed. About twenty-two others were injured, several of whom cannot survive.

An Affanced Couple Drowned at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 9.—To-day six citizens of this place visited the Cave of the Winds without a guide, as they had frequently done before. After passing through the cave two of the party, Mr. Ethelbert Parsons, aged twenty-nine, and Miss Lottie C. Philpott, aged twenty-five, descended to an eddy which is never visited by the guides. The lady lost her footHold and was caught by the undertow, but the current carried both into the river below, where they were drowned. They were soon to be married.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

SENATOR MORTON AT URBANA.

Financial Plank of the Democratic Platform Discussed.

The Opposition the Real Enemy of Greenbacks.

Restoration of State Banks the Ultimatum of the State Rights Party.

URBANA, O., August 7.—Hon. O. P. Morton, of Indiana, addressed an audience of about one thousand people in the Court House here to-night. The following is a report of his remarks on the financial issue in the pending campaign:

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Columbus Democratic platform demands immediate abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution for national bank notes of a new issue of greenbacks. A change so great and vital would be attended by the most disastrous consequences, the extent of which no man can now foresee. It would require the banks at once to withdraw from the people nine hundred and fifty millions in loans now outstanding, which would undoubtedly result in the greatest distress and the almost total suspension of business. The greenback circulation would be suddenly increased from three hundred and seventy-five millions to seven hundred and thirty millions, and would inevitably greatly depreciate. The value of greenbacks now is maintained by the ability of the Government to pay them, and by the prospect of such payment at no remote time, and if the amount was so increased that the Government could not pay them, and the prospect of payment passed entirely away, they would at once lose the principal part of their value. If, when there are but $375,000,000 in circulation, and we are within three years and a half of the time fixed for redemption, they are worth but eighty-eight cents on the dollar, what would be their value if the amount was increased to $800,000,000 or $1,000,000,000, with no hope, prospect or presence that they would ever be redeemed? Let any man of common sense answer. But it is said that the legal tender quality, the fact that the debtor can compel the creditor to take them in payment of debts, will preserve their value even if they are never to be redeemed or paid. The simple answer to this is that when the volume of greenbacks is thus increased, and all prospect or pretense of payment is abandoned, people will refuse to sell their property or labor upon a credit, knowing that they can be compelled to receive in payment depreciated paper never to be redeemed.

AN UNAVAILABLE SECURITY.

But we are told that any amount of this paper will float, because the faith, resources and credit of the country are pledged for it. If there be no way to convert the resources or credit of the Government to the payment of the notes, what does the security amount to? If all the real estate in the Union were mortgaged for the payment of these notes, but there is no way to foreclose, to collect, to convert, what does the mortgage amount to? Stripped of all disguises and pretenses, the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes will be understood in the country as a declaration that these notes will never be redeemed.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY THE ENEMY OF GREENBACKS.

But I here unmask this whole fraud and imposture. The advocates of more greenbacks in the place of national bank notes are the enemies of the greenbacks, as they have ever been. They are utterly opposed to a national currency in every form. When the greenback currency was first proposed in 1862, and was indispensable to the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union, the Democratic leaders everywhere denounced it as unconstitutional, did everything in their power to make it worthless, and to bring it into dishonor. This warfare against the constitutionality of greenbacks has never been relinquished to this hour. When Chief Justice Chase, with the majority of the Supreme Court, decided that the issue of greenbacks during the war, under a military necessity to preserve the life of the nation, was unconstitutional, the decision was heralded everywhere by the Democratic party as the grandest triumph of constitutional principle known in our history, and when, afterwards, during the administration of General Grant, the membership of that court having somewhat changed, the court decided by a majority of one that the issue of greenbacks during the war, under pressure of national military necessity, was constitutional, the Democratic party, more excited than without the United States, declared that the decision was corrupt, and that the court had been packed by President Grant for that purpose. And you will remember that, during the canvass of 1872, the charge of having packed the Supreme Court to procure a decision sustaining greenbacks as flagrant violations of the Constitution, was the most persistent and clamorous made against General Grant and the Republican party. Democratic leaders have not changed their opinions upon that subject. Only the other day, at Gallipolis, Mr. Pendleton asserted in the strongest terms, that as a member of Congress he had opposed the issue of greenbacks in 1862, because they were unconstitutional, that he had never changed his opinion, and believed that Congress had no such power. Mr. Thurman, Mr. Bayard, and I believe every Democratic member of the Senate, have from time to time denied the power of Congress to make greenbacks a legal tender, charged that the Supreme Court by which the decision was made was packed, although the decision was further than holding that Congress had the power to pass such a law in time of war. If the Democratic leaders now believe that greenbacks are unconstitutional, how can we sufficiently condemn the hypocrisy of the demand for a new issue of hundreds of millions to take the place of national bank notes? If they believe them to be constitutional, no condemnation can be severe enough for their conduct during the war, when they denied their constitutionality and did all in their power to dishonor them, at a time when they were necessary to preserve the life of the nation.

The question as to whether a Treasury note or a bank note is a legal tender in payment of debts is purely a question of law, to be decided finally by the Supreme Court of the United States, and there is not a respectable Democratic lawyer now in the State of Ohio who does not believe that a new law creating a further issue of greenbacks as a substitute for national bank notes, or for any other purpose, would be declared by that court unconstitutional and void.

RESTORATION OF STATE BANKS THE ULTIMATUM.

This whole scheme of a further issue of greenbacks, in lieu of national bank notes, I arraign here to-day as hypocritical and treacherous, designed in the first place to effect the destruction of national banks, and their by their volume, and by the decision of the courts, to destroy the greenbacks themselves, and pave the way for the restoration of the old State bank system. The State sovereignty party will never stop short of State banks. A national currency, whether of greenbacks or bank notes, is hateful to that party which abhors the national idea and declares that there is not one nation, but thirty-seven independent and sovereign powers. The party which clamors constantly about centralization and federal assumption can never be the friend of the greenback, which represents the highest form of national sovereignty. Every year this opposition has been brought forward in Congress to repeal the law taxing the notes of State banks, which drove those banks out of existence, and the repeal of which would again open up the flood-gates for public and private robbery by the establishment of innumerable kiting and worthless banks in the States. Only last year Mr Thurman and every Democratic Senator voted for a proposition to repeal that law which was offered as an amendment to a finance bill.

The restoration of the State bank system means as many systems of banking as there are States, with evident expansions and contractions, hundreds of broken banks, and millions of bank-note trash dying in the hands of the people. It means the Western and Southern States will again pay millions of tribute to the Eastern States in the form of exchange. It means that the citizen of Ohio cannot pay his hotel bills in New York or Boston with Ohio money, without suffering a shave or buying Eastern funds. It means that no man can receive the price of a horse without examining a counterfeit detector to see that the money is good or that the bank is not broken. The old State bank system is necessary to the State rights Democracy. The party that denies the nation and hates everything national, turns with aversion from a national currency. State sovereignty and State banks are twin relics of barbarism that we fondly hope have passed away forever.

FIRE RECORD.

Sparta, Wisconsin, $10,000.

MILWAUKEE, August 9.—A fire at Sparta this morning destroyed Cook's elevator and five warehouses, owned by Morton & Cargill, King & Darwin and H. Greene. Two freight cars of the St. Paul road and one hundred bales of hops were also burned. Loss $10,000; insurance $6,500.

Beloit, Wis.—$3,000.

At Beloit this morning, a building owned by J. M. Carpenter and part of Merrill's row, adjoining, were destroyed by fire. Loss $3,000; insured.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

One Hundredth Anniversary of the Liberator's Birth.

Imposing Celebration in Dublin.

Exhibition of Bad Feeling Toward the Lord Mayor---He is Forced to Leave the Platform at the Out-door Meeting.

The Evening Banquet Broken up in Disorder---Gas Turned Out Before all the Toasts are Given.

Observance of the Day in the Principal Cities of the Union---Wendell Phillips Delivers the Oration in Boston, Said to be the Crowning Effort of His Life.

THE DAY IN DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, August 5.—The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Daniel O'Connell began to-day, and will be continued for three days. This morning solemn religious ceremonies were held in the Cathedral, at which Cardinal Cullen officiated, assisted by Irish and other Catholic prelates. This afternoon the Oratorio of "Elijah" was sung in Exhibition Palace, and in the evening a concert of Irish music took place in the same building, when a centenary ode was recited.

The houses are decorated with banners, garlands and mottoes, and there is a great display of green. The following members of Parliament attend as representatives of the Catholic Union: Edmund Dease, John George MacCarthy, Arthur John Moore, Keyes O'Clery, Myles William O'Reilly and Patrick James Smyth.

The distinguished guests who have arrived to participate in the celebration are the Bishops of Baden and Nancy, France; the Archbishop of Posen, and Dr. Lingen, members of the German Parliament; Archbishops Rinaldi and Cullen; Bishops Butler, Dr. Rock, the Pope's Chamberlain, and M. Hallette, member of the Belgian Council. The illness in the family of Lord O'Hagan may prevent him from delivering the Centenary oration to-morrow. The property of Mr. Duffy, which case it will be published and distributed.

Dr. Croke, the new Archbishop of Cashel, preached in the Cathedral this morning on O'Connell's services to Catholic emancipation, forty bishops and five hundred priests participated in the ceremonies, which were very imposing. Mozart's Mass in D was sung, the church densely crowded and the music was magnificent.

Dr. Croke, in the course of his sermon at the Cathedral this morning, said the Irish people had been cheated out of the Repeal system which, if not all they could desire, was in many respects useful. The foreign church, he added, has been humbled, the rights of the occupiers of the soil have to some extent been established, and we are now entering ourselves into a position of equality and independence which every subject should occupy. The speaker said that he was not afraid to designate as the best balanced Constitution in the world."

DUBLIN, August 6.—The numerous organization, civic and military, which were to take part in the procession to-day, began to assemble at an early hour this morning, in St. Stephen's Green and vicinity. There was much delay, owing to the vast numbers, in forming the line, and the procession did not begin to move until long after ten A. M., the appointed hour. The line of march was around Merrion Square, through Leicester and Nassau streets, College Green, past City Hall, up Cork Hill, through Thomas and James streets, Bridgefoot, along the quays, through Capel street, Dorset street and Connor's Row to the site of the national monument to O'Connell, in Sackville street. The route was five miles in length, and the procession extended over the entire distance. It is estimated that there were nearly half a million persons in houses and sidewalks along the route were crowded with dense masses of spectators. There was great cheering as the procession marched down Dame street, and in Trinity Hall, where the great Liberator delivered his first oration against the Union.

The members of the Fenian Amnesty Association who recently met with the loss of their head, hung with chains. Their flags were draped with crape and other emblems of mourning were displayed. Their appearance in the procession, although not the demonstration caused no disorder during the progress of the procession. Dr. Isaac Butt and other Home Rule members of Parliament marched with the Association.

In Sackville street, as the divisions of the procession, with bands playing, arrived and took their positions, the crowd swung grand and stirring and long before all had arrived the commemoration ceremonies began at the site of the monument.

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Dr. Butt, in response to repeated calls, came forward and made a speech, reviewing the career of O'Connell and thanking the people for their praiseworthy conduct during the day. He was most enthusiastically cheered.

Speeches were also made by Mr. O'Connor Power, member of Parliament for Mayo county, and Mr. Sullivan, member for Louth. The proceedings were then brought to a close, and the vast assemblage peacably dispersed. With the exception of the scene in front of the platform, there was no serious disturbance throughout the day.

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Mr. Duffy, on rising, was greeted with a tremendous uproar and shouts for Butt. For twenty minutes there was a scene of wild disorder. The Mayor vainly repeated attempts to gain a hearing, but in vain, and vacated the chair.

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ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, August 6.—The O'Connell Centennial celebration in this city passed off in fine style. In the evening services were held at the Cathedral. In the afternoon a grand procession, composed of the various Irish societies of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater, the St. Paul Robt. Banks Literary Society (colored), the City Council, Board of Education, Fire Department and a long line of carriages, proceeded to the City Park, where speeches, music, etc., were indulged in. Perhaps the finest speech of the day was delivered by Robert Banks, a colored barber of this city, who gave his personal recollections of O'Connell. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was the fraternization of the colored and Irish citizens, which was hearty and complete.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The large hall in Cooper Institute was crowded this evening, on the occasion of the O'Connell Centennial meeting. General McMahon presided, and among the list of Vice Presidents, were Richard S. Emmett, Vicar General Quinn, Chas. O'Conor, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Peter Cooper, John Hall, Peter Cooper and Rev. Dr. Chapin. Rev. Dr. McGlynn delivered the oration.

EVERYWHERE ELSE.

Dispatches received to-night from the principal cities of the East and South, state that the Centennial celebration has been observed in the most enthusiastic manner.

IN ROME.

ROME, August 5.—The O'Connell Centennial was observed here by the celebration of Pontifical High Mass in the Chapel of the Irish College.

IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Brooklyn has taken the lead in celebrating the centennial of O'Connell's birth. The address of Mr. Richard O'Gorman was delivered last night to a large audience, and several of the leaders of the great agitator were vividly portrayed.

AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, August 5.—The Acting Mayor has requested that places of business be closed to-morrow, and that the day be observed as a holiday.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, August 5.—The O'Connell dinner, at the Revere House to-night, was an immense affair, participated in by a large number of prominent public men. Speeches were made by Generals Banks, Butler, Guinane and others.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 5.—The O'Connell Centennial was celebrated to-day by the Second Regiment, which held a picnic, and by numbers of organizations and persons who are in sympathy with the work of the great reformer.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, August 6.—The O'Connell meeting, at Music Hall to-night, was one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. The immense building was crowded to overflowing, hundreds being unable to gain admission even to the corridors. The hall was elaborately decorated. Some two hundred persons occupied the stage, including the Committee of Arrangements, Gov. Gaston, Gen. Banks, Gen. Benham, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Fathers Lynden, Healey, Flately and Griffin and others. A poem, "A Nation's Test," was delivered by John. Boyle O'Rielly, and the oration upon the life and services of Daniel O'Connell, by Wendell Phillips, is pronounced the master effort of his life.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

[Herald Cable.]

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS VICTORIOUS.

LONDON, August 7.—Capt. Bogardus, the American pigeon shooter, has defeated Russell easily.

O'CONNELL CENTENARY—THE CELEBRATION IN LONDON—SERIOUS RIOT IN GLASGOW.

LONDON, August 8.—The O'Connell Centenary was celebrated in this city by a banquet last night, at the Cannon St. Hotel. A majority of gentlemen present were Home Rulers.

A serious riot occurred in Glasgow yesterday, between Orangemen and Home Rulers, during the O'Connell celebration. Five policemen were injured. Fifty arrests were made. The rioting is renewed to-night.

THE COLLIE TRIAL---ALEXANDER ABSCONDS ---THE CASE CONTINUED.

LONDON, August 9.—The trial of Alex. and William Collie, on a charge of obtaining large sums of money from the London and Westminster Bank on false pretenses, was brought to a sudden stop this morning by the announcement that Alexander Collie had absconed. His bail was thereupon entreated and a warrant issued for his arrest. The Collies' solicitors and Sergeant Ballentine announced their withdrawal from the case. The prosecution declined to proceed against William Collie in his absence, but he was ordered to appear one month hence, and the case was adjourned. Five thousand dollars reward has been offered for the apprehension of Alexander Collie.

LONDON, August 9—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade, says, "The extent to which the harvest is secured is quite tolerably fine. The crops are progressing favorably, but it is unreasonable to expect plenty of sunshine during the last month, nearly as much as we had in June. We are not afraid to designate as the best balanced Constitution in the world."

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DUBLIN, August 6.—Mr. O'Connor Power, in his speech in Sackville street, after the departure of the Mayor, referring to Lord O'Hagan, declared that it was an insult to the memory of O'Connell to invite a pensioner of the Government to the platform on such an occasion. O'Connell should be honored as a Nationalist and the Emancipator of Ireland.

ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, August 6.—The O'Connell Centennial celebration in this city passed off in fine style. In the evening services were held at the Cathedral. In the afternoon a grand procession, composed of the various Irish societies of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater, the St. Paul Robt. Banks Literary Society (colored), the City Council, Board of Education, Fire Department and a long line of carriages, proceeded to the City Park, where speeches, music, etc., were indulged in. Perhaps the finest speech of the day was delivered by Robert Banks, a colored barber of this city, who gave his personal recollections of O'Connell. The most interesting feature of the proceedings was the fraternization of the colored and Irish citizens, which was hearty and complete.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The large hall in Cooper Institute was crowded this evening, on the occasion of the O'Connell Centennial meeting. General McMahon presided, and among the list of Vice Presidents, were Richard S. Emmett, Vicar General Quinn, Chas. O'Conor, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Peter Cooper, John Hall, Peter Cooper and Rev. Dr. Chapin. Rev. Dr. McGlynn delivered the oration.

EVERYWHERE ELSE.

Dispatches received to-night from the principal cities of the East and South, state that the Centennial cele bration has been observed in the most enthusiastic manner.

IN ROME.

ROME, August 5.—The O'Connell Centennial was observed here by the celebration of Pontifical High Mass in the Chapel of the Irish College.

IN BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Brooklyn has taken the lead in celebrating the centennial of O'Connell's birth. The address of Mr. Richard O'Gorman was delivered last night to a large audience, and several of the leaders of the great agitator were vividly portrayed.

AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, August 5.—The Acting Mayor has requested that places of business be closed to-morrow, and that the day be observed as a holiday.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, August 5.—The O'Connell dinner, at the Revere House to-night, was an immense

PHILADELPHIA.

Adjourned Meeting of Creditors of Pittsburgh Bolt Company et al.

Proposition Made at Last Meeting Said to Have Been Accepted.

The Meeting a Secret One, and Nothing Definite Done.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1875.

The creditors of the Girard Tube Works, of Philadelphia, the Pittsburgh Bolt Company and Gerry, Tilton and Colwell, of New York, met this afternoon in John C. Bullitt's law office, studiously excluding reporters. The session lasted three hours.

John D. Scully, chairman of the committee of three appointed at the last meeting, it is said by some, reported in favor of accepting the proposition of the New York and Philadelphia firms to pay twenty-five per cent. of their one-name paper; thirty-five per cent. of their two-name paper, and forty-five per cent. of their three-name paper, and to pay the Pittsburgh Bolt Company's claims at the same rate. The Girard Tube Works seemed to be in a more prosperous condition than either of the others. Several of the Pittsburgh creditors complained that some of the bonds of the Pittsburgh Bolt Works had been unaccounted for.

One of the counsel associated with Mr. Bullitt, who represents the Philadelphia and New York debtors, and to whose interest it is to get such a statement before the public, whether true or not, told your correspondent that the majority of the creditors had accepted the proposition recommended as above, and were signing agreements to that effect. Other creditors, however, deny this, and there are indications that the whole three sets of debtors will be thrust into bankruptcy. Certainly, however, nothing definite was done at this meeting.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE.

Articles of Association Agreed Upon by the London Council.

The results of the Presbyterian Council, recently held at London, are thus summed up: It is agreed to form a Presbyterian Alliance to meet in general council from time to time, in order to confer upon matters of common interest, and to further the ends for which the Church has been constituted by her Divine Lord and only King. In forming this alliance the Presbyterian churches do not mean to change their internal relations with their own churches, but will be ready, as heretofore, to join with them in Christian fellowship and in advancing the cause of the Redeemer on the general principles maintained and taught in the Reformed Confession, that the Church of God on earth, though composed of many members, is one body in the communion of the Holy Ghost, of which body Christ is the head, and the Scriptures alone the infallible law. The following are the articles: "The Presbyterian Church is that which is assurance of the Reformed Churches throughout the World holding the Presbyterian system. Any church organized on Presbyterian principles which holds the supreme authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments in matters of faith and morals, and whose creed is in harmony with the Reformed formed Confession, shall be eligible for admission into the alliance. The alliance shall meet in general council ordinarily once in three years. The council shall consist of delegates, being ministers and ruling elders appointed by the churches forming the alliance, one, number from each church being regulated by a plan sanctioned by the council, regard being had generally to the number of communicants in the several churches; the delegates, as far as practicable, to consist of an equal number of ministers and ruling elders. The council may, on the recommendation of the Committee on Business, invite Presbyterian brethren and delegates to offer suggestions, to deliver addresses and read papers. The council shall be the judge of questions upon the applications of churches desiring to join the alliance; it shall have the power to entertain and consider topics which may be brought before it by any church represented in the council, or by any member of the council, on their being transmitted in the manner hereinafter provided; but it shall not have power, with the existing creed or constitution of any church in the alliance, or with its interpretation of their principles as held. National evidences of debt, out of those accumulations of green backs, valuations of properties, is maintained on their arithmetical par value because they rest on the faith of the nation, and are therefore considered as adding to their amount, and command premiums; while the very assets, the properties, enterprises, manufactures and business of the nation, from whence those evidences of debt are to be liquidated are continuously shrinking in value. In the ordinary channel of business debts, interest and time of payment gives rating to the value of the debt. Here we see the evidences of indebtedness overtopping even its par, and diminishing in value with every week, and day, destroy the debt. Could anything from a simple business stand point show clearer that a reverse position is the one to bring about a healthy restoration of business? It is obvious then that the removal of the conditions by which the debt is retained at its par while the asset is steadily diminished instead of being increased in value as the debt decreases, is a primary step to returning prosperity and essential to the financial faith of the nation and to the maintaining the par of the debt.

Bullionist assert that this step is through a return to specie payments, while the Pendletonians claim that it is by the payment of the national debt in greenbacks. But by the first it is, in the extreme being granted, the essentials of their theories and both virtually obtaining their own way, the problem will be solved?

We are told by the Bullionists that they were prepared to pay off the whole debt of the nation in gold, no complaint would arise at their stopping the interest upon the debt, and would wait a year in payment. For those who surrendered the debt and received the reality would get value for value, which they could again invest as they pleased without loss, on that received. Were the United States to do that would be the result to be what is popularly termed a full dinner. The abundance of money thus released from foreign investment, creating great necessities of reinvestments would enhance values from eagerness to secure profitable properties for idle money. Were the United States to pay of its debt in greenbacks, the same inflation would result from similar causes. *But if there was specie provision whereby those greenbacks could be converted into gold at pleasure, a greater inflation would occur than if the debt were repaid in gold*, and an injurious reaction would be found. Were they take the place of coin for export. It would be coin representative, because there would not be a note out calling for gold that the coin for it would not be in the Treasury, and would remain there, until the presentation of the notes it was placed there to redeem.

Absolute specie payment would then perhaps for the first time be established, for every dollar promised would be there to meet the promise at all times, and no suspension could be brought about, for no more and no specie could be called for than was provided for and could be satisfied.

Under either condition of payment the result would be a vast increase in the activities of business and the employments of labor. For large amounts of capital now held in bonds would be let loose and be invested in new occupations. The extent of new the condition under which the debt was created and values enhanced.

If the payment was in absolute coin those values would rest on the fluctuations which are chief of these, and employ Norse tradition and imagination for a fabric that is charmingly colored. They were translated into English by Mary Howitt, and have been translated into almost every language, and as generally admired. Anderson wrote other volumes—poetry, drama, fiction—all varying in degree, and never without merit. His renown, however, was gained by,and will rest on his juvenile stories in which the detail children love so given to adventures as strange as any in the Arabian Nights, and as precise as those described by Robinson Crusoe and John Bunyan. His merits were acknowledged by his countrymen and by Germans, and Dickens, as well as Mary Howitt commended him to England. His later years were not prosperous. That would remain that he was old, poor,and in want, contributions were sent to him by admirers in American cities, and in England, that attested the strong hold he has on favor.

A new variety of the Mennonite, or Continental Quaker sect, is gaining ground in Hungary to an extent that threatens considerable embarrassment to the Administration. These so-called Nazarenes not only disown all clerical organization and refuse to take any oath or enter any military service, but they dispute the lawfulness of taxes that go to support a State Church or army. Assessments levied on them are therefore levied under protest. They are said to be an offshoot of Calvinism, but have of late been largely recruited from among the working Catholic population, so that their numbers, estimated a few years since at 6,000 only, are now officially stated at 30,000, and said to be really much larger.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

Payment of the National Debt by Resumption of Specie Payments.

Letter of George H. Thurston, Esq., of Pittsburgh, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

*To Hon. Benj. H. Bristow, Secretary of

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1875.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue believes that with good management there will be no further need of increased taxation by the next Congress.

BILL ALLEN and SAM CARY have bit off more than they can chaw. They are overdoing the demagogue business badly, repelling and disgusting where they hoped to convince and inflame.

EX-POUNDER MORRISSEY is the most conspicuous man in the Democratic party at present, and nearly all the shining lights of that delectable organization are gathering around his hospitable Saratoga faro table, drinking his words of wisdom.

THE shipbuilding interest of New York is beginning to revive. The *Times* says the season has been a good deal better than that of last year, while the prospects for September and October are superior to those of the same period in either 1873 or 1874.

SOME idea of the extent and value of the cotton interests of Fall River, Mass., the scene of the present lock-out, may be obtained from the fact that there are thirty-three mills, employing fifteen thousand operatives, manufacturing 333,125,000 yards of cotton annually, and paying $461,000 in wages every month. The total capital employed in these mills is $14,745,000.

THE little children of our great cities are going to their graves with a rapidity which suggests the slaughter of the innocents:

"The air is full of farewells to the dying
And wailings for the dead,
The voice of Rachel for her children crying,
Will not be comforted."

Are there no suggestions to landlords, and sanatory reformers, in this?

CONSIDERING the dull times, the fact that the gross earnings of eleven of the principal Western railroads foot up $4,941,-333, against $4,510,000 in the corresponding month in 1874, an increase of $431,300, and that the receipts of the same roads from the first of January to that date were $26,288,-022, this year, against $23,617,332 for the corresponding season of 1874, an increase of $2,670,691, is a very favorable exhibit.

THE California Legislature, at its last session, passed an act under which women were made eligible for all educational offices not prohibited by the Constitution. As a result, in seven counties women have already been nominated for the office of County Superintendent of Schools, greatly to the annoyance of the Democracy. In position to the bill when before the Legislature of course came from the Democracy.

SPEAKING of the late Mississippi Democratic State Convention, the *Courier-Journal* says: "Mr. LAMAR raised the standard of liberalism, and before he had half finished his speech the color-line policy was so dead that the first test vote sent it to the wall under such overwhelming disapprobation that it did not dare to show its front again." Don't you know why? There is a heavy majority of colored voters in that State.

THE Columbus, Ohio, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says that a notorious counterfeiter named ULRICH, now undergoing sentence in the penitentiary, instead of being put to hard labor by the warden, has been dawdling away his time for weeeks upon a large steel engraving of Governor ALLEN. That's in accordance with the eternal fitness of things. Old Foghorn is himself a counterfeit of the worst kind, and ULRICH is merely continuing the practice of his art.

IT WILL be remembered that in 1872, the Associated Press reporters in North Carolina, who are all Democrats, persisted in claiming a Democratic victory in that State until the facts became too strong for them, when they reluctantly conceded a Republican victory. The same reporters are playing the same game now, and are representing daily that the result of the election is still "doubtful," which means that they are beaten, and do not like to acknowledge the result.

THE papers which stood by BEECHER all through his trial and have tried hard to make it appear that he is perfectly innocent, are all denouncing Lawyer SHEARMAN for his speech in London in which he said that Mr. BEECHER had been guilty of no impropriety in his regular intercourse with the women of his congregation; he merely pursued the course which is generally pursued by all other American clergymen. This they declare to be a slander upon the American clergy; but if it is so, where does that conclusion leave BEECHER?

THE result of the North Carolina election is an evidence of what energetic and earnest work will do. Last year the Republicans of that State, like those of Georgia and Alabama, gave up in despair, and let their State fall into Democratic hands. This year they have made a determined rally, and have demonstrated their ability to carry the State whenever they choose. They have a large popular majority on their side, as the aggregate vote shows; and they have defeated the Democratic scheme of reconstructing the State Constitution upon Rebel and ante-war principles. If the Republicans of Georgia and Alabama have any pluck or sense left, they will try to imitate this example.

THE detection and arrest of the scoundrels who managed to filch that $47,000 package from the United States Treasury was a well done and creditable to those engaged in it. There could be no doubt, under the circumstances, that the robbery was performed by some one employed in the Treasury Department, aided by outside accomplices, and the subsequent pursuit of the thieves has been based upon that conviction. The result relieves ex-Treasurer SPINNER from all further responsibility, and enables him to turn over the Treasury to his successor with every dollar in its proper place. It must be exceedingly gratifying to him, as it is to his many friends, to know that after so many years' service, in a trying position, and after handling so many thousands of millions of the public money, his accounts have been found correct throughout.

AND now that journalistic mosquito, DON PIATT, who is at present inflicting himself upon Europe, writes to his paper from London a malignant story alleged to have been related to him by a nameless exrebel officer now in that city, to the effect that General SHERMAN, in his famous march from Atlanta to the sea, omitted to capture Augusta, which contained the only arsenal the Confederacy then had for supplying ammunition to its troops, and which was filled at the time with cotton, a large proportion being the absolute property of the rebel government, "for a personal pecuniary consideration." The best evidence that the whole story is a bald, sensational lie is to be found in the fact that PIATT'S informant insists that his name shall not be divulged. In other words, the calumniator declines to be responsible for his calumny.

THE painstaking and accurate Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* states that the domestic exports for the last fiscal year were really greater by about $14,000,000 than appears by the statements recently published. Owing to the fact that there is no law requiring statements to be made of the quantities and value of merchandise exported to Canada in cars, the exact return of such shipments cannot be given; but it has been ascertained that the value of merchandise transported to Canada by rail is largely in excess of the official figures. By arrangement with the Dominion Commissioner of Customs the Chief of our Bureau of Statistics is furnished with a report of the imports into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and he will thus be enabled to correct the official figures. During the nine months ending March 31, 1875, the omission in the returns of merchandise exported to Canada amount to about $11,000,000, and the fiscal year ending June 30 these omissions will reach $14,000,000, which amount should be added to the total exports of the United States.

SHEPHERD LEFFLER is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, and, like old BILL ALLEN, has been resurrected for that purpose from the grave of the past. His last appearance in public life was in 1847, when he held a discussion with General WILSON, at Cascade, Iowa. In that debate General WILSON expressed the conviction that the time was coming when men "would blush at the awful crime of human slavery (hisses and cheers), and the very men who hiss at my words to-day," said he, "will welcome the negro to his freedom." To all of which LEFFLER made the following reply:

"My friend (pointing to Wilson) speaks of human slavery! Does he call a nigger human? Had he said 'the awful crime of nigger slavery,' his words would have been an insult to the intelligent audience, but when he speaks of nigger slavery as 'human slavery,' he but adds falsehood to insult—or else superior ignorance of that least intelligent of all the brute creation—the nigger. He would have you turn these animals loose upon the community—yes, more, he would make them free citizens of Washington's and Jefferson's Great Republic, and then, no doubt, he would send them to Congress—niggers in Congress, think of it, and then after my fanatical friend had freed the niggers, he wanted to free the dogs—saying with just as much propriety that it was too bad to keep them in 'human slavery' [cheers and cries of 'goo l'], and of the two animals, I believe the dog is the most intelligent. This is a white man's government, and dogs and niggers shall never run it. Nor abolitionists either! He says the time is coming when I will blush at these words. The gentleman mistakes me. I love my country and the God-given institutions too well for that; may this arm fall lifeless by my side, if I ever tolerate the thought of negro freedom! When that time comes I want to die. I shall have lived long enough!"

Well, that time has come, and, strange to say, LEFFLER does not want to die. He wants, on the contrary, to be Governor of Iowa, and he wants the "niggers" he despised so much in 1847 to vote for him! Of course, he denies the paternity of the dirty speech he then made, and tries to lie out of it; but the record is against him. The speech, as it occurred, is in print, and no amount of lying will wipe out the record of it. Besides, does it not sound perfectly natural? All of us whose recollections go back to that date, can recall the memory of dozens of such speeches, and LEFFLER was no better than the rest. But he should have kept his word, and died when the event he so much dreaded came to pass. He has no business to be alive, to-day; and if he has been false to his pledge to shuffle off his mortal coil when the negroes were enfranchised, he might, at least, have the grace to stick to what he said a generation ago. It was mean enough to refuse to die, as he promised; but it is still meaner to deny the utterances that came so naturally from his lips.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

We publish, to-day, a thoughtful article from the Philadelphia *Press*, on "Working up to resumption." The *Press*, in common with this paper and other Republican papers in this State, is opposed to *any* contraction in the currency, whether for resumption, or any other purpose, and opposed likewise to any attempt at resumption which involves a legal enforcement of specie payments at the cost of business prosperity.

To the gradual and steady working up to resumption to which the *Press* alludes, there can be no objection in any quarter. The natural laws of trade, if left to themselves, will bring that about, in the course of time, and we have no faith in any attempt at resumption based upon any other process.

That we should, as soon as we can, without injury to the business of the country, get back to specie payments, we freely concede; and that, in the language of the Ohio Republican platform, "that policy of finance should be steadily pursued which, *without unnecessary shock to business*, will *ultimately* equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollar," cannot be questioned; but we insist upon it that "unnecessary shocks to business" shall be carefully avoided in whatever is hereafter attempted, and that the interests of business, in a broad and general sense, are of much more importance, in the settlement of the financial question, than any merely sentimental devotion to the idea of a resumption of specie payments. A return to a metallic currency basis is all right in itself; but it is not to be brought about by a sacrifice of the commercial and industrial interests of the country. We can, as the *Press* says, gradually work up to it, and when that is done, resumption will not be injurious; but "a shock to business" is too high a price to pay for it.

The Republican platform of this State demands "a safe and uniform national currency, *adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country.*" Both of these platforms, it will be noted, make the business interests of the country the paramount consideration. What we have to do, therefore, in a settlement or arrangement of the financial question must be done with a view to the promotion of business interests. There must, in the language of the Ohio platform, be no "unnecessary shock to business;" and in the words of the Pennsylvania platform, the currency of the country must be "adjusted to the growing wants of our business interests." The business interests of the country are therefore the prime, indeed the only, consideration in the adjustment of this troublesome question.

We are Republicans; and we stand with our party friends in Ohio and Pennsylvania upon the basis herein indicated. Show us what the business interests of the country need, and you show us precisely what the Republican party, as we understand its policy, proposes to do.

No man in business, we venture to say, desires any *inflation* of the currency; but every man in business, on the other hand, dreads sincerely any attempt at *contraction*. Such an attempt would give, beyond question, "an unnecessary shock to business;" and the one thing which now, above all others, disturbs commercial equanimity is the fear that, if resumption at a specified time is insisted upon, it can be brought about only by and through the agency of a ruinous contraction of the currency. If resumption could be brought about without contraction, no one need dread it; but to the faculties of ordinary men it seems impossible to separate the two. It is, in the judgment of some of the most experienced business men of the day, the fear of the contraction that must, in their apprehension, precede resumption, that has cast a palsy upon business and prevents a return of business confidence and activity.

The finance measure adopted as a compromise in Congress, last winter, fixed upon 1879 as the date of resumption; but not, as we understand it, with a view to forcing resumption at that date, if the business of the country is not prepared for it. The date was inserted more as an earnest of an intention to resume, as soon as practicable, than as fixing a day certain: and it was put off until 1879 in the hope that the country would, by that time, be able to work up to resumption without shock or difficulty.

It was justifiable, so far as this motive was concerned, but it was not based upon a sound philosophy. Resumption after a suspension and a panic, however yet been brought about by legislation, and every effort that has ever yet been made to name a day, by law, for resumption, has been disastrous, by driving every one in business into a preparation for it that has paralyzed trade and brought ruin in its train. Resumption comes of itself, when we are ready for it, and not otherwise. The true way to promote Resumption is to promote commercial prosperity. We could, in our judgment, resume specie payments easier upon even a larger basis of currency than we now have, if the country was prosperous and thriving, than with less currency, and business brought to a stand-still through fear and through that selfish precaution which makes every one take care of himself first, leaving the devil to care of the hindmost.

We cannot dwell longer upon this theme, now, but we desire our position to be plainly understood. We are for resumption at the earliest practicable day; but we think that any naming of a day is unwise; and that the true financial policy is to follow the principles laid down in the Republican platforms of Ohio and Pennsylvania—to take care that no unnecessary shock is given to business, and that the currency of the country is adjusted to the growing wants of its business interests. In other words, we must, as the Philadelphia *Press* states the problem, "work up to resumption" by slow and steady degrees: and when the country is free from apprehension, the more prosperous it will be, and the more surely and steadily we shall work up to that desirable consummation.

STATE NEWS.

Eleven large copperhead snakes have been killed, during the past ten days, near the Cowanshannoc gas well.

The charcoal furnace at Cornwall, Lebanon county, is 140 years old, and the one at Mount Hope is nearly 100 years old.

Last week A. W. Graham, of Center county, while out on the mountain, killed forty-three rattlesnakes at one shot.

The State Agricultural Fair will open at Lancaster, on Monday, the 27th of next month, and will close on the following Friday.

W. H. James, Esq., District Attorney of Venango county, is about to resign his position and take up his residence in Philadelphia, when he will again enter upon the practice of law.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mars and Bacchus were not brothers. One was the god of battles and the other the god of bottles.

Is the Philadelphia *Times* in trouble? It has an article headed: "Falsehoods coming home to roost."

A corner in whisky is threatened in New York city. Two hundred Southern editors are going there on an excursion.

The Long Branch correspondents are making fun of Joaquin Miller's thin legs. He should apply the *legs talionis*.

A dangerous bore. The Hoosac tunnel is clear again, but the roof is liable to cave in at any time, as it did last week.

Mississippi is becoming fruitful in good works, and expects to make a million dollars on her peaches alone, next year.

The distillation of peach and apple brandies is about commencing in Delaware. It bids fair to be larger than ever before.

The residence of the editor of the St. Louis *Times* was lately struck by lightning, but an inscrutable Providence spared his life.

"What is one man's poison is another man's bread." The distillers of Ohio are advertising their readiness to buy sprouted wheat.

This, now, has the real flavor of genuine Irish wit. The Hibernians of New York city speak of the "idiotorial department" of the *Herald*.

The farmers of Colorado are harvesting one of the best crops ever raised, in spite of the grasshoppers. The soil has fairly humped itself.

A warrant was issued on Tuesday in the Treasury Department for one cent, it being necessary to the proper adjustment of an army officer's accounts.

Peaches are selling in New York at ten cents a crate, and the Board of Health is looking into the business with a view to impeaching the venders.

The rain of last week in Upper Canada will, it is reported, cause great loss to farmers. The heavy grain is lodged, and in many places it will rot.

A barber-ous decision. The Georgia courts have just ruled that shaving is a work of necessity and charity, and that such shops may open on Sunday.

The Massachusetts mills have received an order for twelve hundred bales of goods for China. This comes of the cheating propensities of English manufacturers.

A brighter face is beginning to be put on affairs by the Western papers since the rain ceased. The farmers think in many instances that they see their way out after all.

Private information from Winnepeg says the recent troubles in the Northwest were caused by the capture of Mr. Ell's geological survey party by a band of plain-hunters.

It is an ill flood that bears nobody good. There is an immense trade in spades, shovels and wheelbarrows on the shore farms of the lower Mississippi Valley, just now.

Finding out about us. An International Congress of savans to discuss the history of America anterior to its discovery by Columbus, was recently held at Nancy, France.

There are but twenty-eight persons, firms and companies in Chicago who pay taxes on $50,000 and upward of personal property. Only five are assessed on $100,000 and upward.

The address which Jeff. Davis is to deliver before that Illinois Agricultural Society next month, should be devoted to the subject of the cultivation of sour apple trees.

The Chicago *Tribune* charges Ann Eliza with stealing from its exhaustive history of the Mountain Meadow massacre, published some two months since, for the Boston papers.

Be quick. That new California telegraph company promises to send a ten word message from San Francisco to New York for one dollar, with prices to other points proportionally low.

Before the present year closes the whole track of the Inter-colonial Railroad will be laid, and the cars will run from Montreal to Halifax. It is claimed to be the best built road on the continent.

Fourteen million two hundred and ninety-eight thousand postal cards were issued last month. This is the largest number ever issued in any month before, and shows their growing popularity.

Increasing. The amount of freight handled by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company during the half year ending June 30, was 19,495 tons, against 17,318 for the corresponding period last year.

At Santa Clara, California, there is a *black lily* with three large blossoms, each nine inches long, and perfectly black outside of the green petals. Strange to say, the white lilies do not refuse to associate with it.

For the current fiscal year, which embraces three months of the last canal season, the deficiency of the New York canal revenues will be over $800,000, and for the next fiscal year it threatens to be worse. Sell 'em.

The "wheat belt" is enlarging its area. Arkansas, for instance, will export small grains, this year, for the first time in its history. The same general tendency to raise more and buy less is observable throughout the South.

PERSONAL.

The defeat of Colonel Ross, by Rev. Charles Thompson, for principal Chief of the Cherokees, would have been almost a revolution in the tribe, the Chieftaincy having been many years in the Ross family.

Husband and wife are no longer one in Illinois, since under a recent act they may sue each other. Accordingly a Chicago husband has brought suit against his wife to compel her to fulfill a contract with him.

The Knoxville *Press and Herald* reports that the immediate danger of fatal termination to the illness of Mrs. Andrew Johnson has passed, and that she is slowly recovering from the shock of her husband's sudden death.

Gertrude Jackson, of Mississippi, comes as near being the fool-killer as anybody. She smiled equally on four admirers, and each rose thirsting for the others' gore. Their thirst was satisfied all around, and now Miss Jackson smiles upon a fifth.

Some months ago an Oregon man named his girl baby after Queen Victoria, and wrote the Queen to that effect. She didn't seem to care a cent, and he changed the child's name to "Sal," and went out and pounded the first Englishman he met.

The marriage of Dr. Livingstone's daughter, at Hamilton, Scotland, to Mr. Alexander L. Bruce, one of the partners of a well known Edinburgh firm, took place July 28. The bride received presents from nearly all parts of the globe. The ceremony by Dr. Moffatt, the African missionary, performed the ceremony.

Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler is stopping at Saratoga. He was talking with a farmer of that village the other day.

"Hasn't it been too dry for crops, especially for potatoes, around here, and wouldn't it be a good idea to irrigate between the rows?" asked the eminent divine. "The Lord knows his biz," replied the old slouch hat. "Yes let the Lord alone, and the crops'll be all right." "Well, my friend, I don't know any place where the Lord is let more severely alone than he is around Saratoga."

A man giving the name of Needy, was brought to London upon a custody requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, charged with obtaining $3,000 from a wealthy citizen of Madison county under false pretense, having bought cattle to the above amount and gave a check upon a Philadelphia bank, which was dishonored for want of funds. A man arrived Thursday from the West with $6,500 in cash and while passing into the hands of the bondsman was attached, and the bond forfeited.

ONE of the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of Maryland, makes a declaration in favor of a tariff "so regulated as to provide only a sufficient revenue for general use, and not for the purpose of enriching" the few at the expense of the many."

This is Maryland Democratic *theory*. Maryland Democratic *practice* is to see to it that distinctive Maryland products are heavily protected. When it was proposed to repeal the duty n Nova Scotia coal, Maryland Democrats insisted to the removal of the threatened Cumberland coal trade and helped to "enrich the few at the expense of the many," to use their own words.

When, last winter, the tariff was under revision, and a motion was made to increase the duty on chromate and bi-chromate of potassa, from three cents a pound to four and one-half cents, every Maryland Democrat voted for it; and the sufficient explanation is, that these articles are manufactured in Maryland alone, and by a single establishment!

From all which we infer that the average Maryland Democrat is, on his *acts*, very much like the average Kentucky Democrat, and the average Louisiana Democrat, both of whom are against every imposition of duties except such as may be necessary to protect *their* hemp, and *their* sugar. Our Maryland Democratic neighbors think very low duties should be imposed, except where it is necessary to protect the mining of bituminous coal, and the manufacture of the chromates of potassa, which are more or less their comfortable little monopolies.—*Gettysburg Star.*

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1875.

The Ohio Campaign.

It is said by those who appear to know, that the Ohio campaign is affecting possible candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and that some excuse will probably be found that will keep Governor Hendricks from taking the stump in that State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1875.

The Flight of Revenue Agent Joyce.

It is thought at the Treasury Department that the escape of Joyce to Canada forfeting his suspiciously low bail of $10,-000, is the first move in a desperate game to defeat the conviction of members of the whisky ring in St. Louis. The officials do not attempt to disguise the fact that Joyce's absence considerable increases the difficulties in the way of the prosecution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1875.

UNITED STATES CONSUL AT TRIPOLI INSULTED—THE HARTFORD SENT TO WIPE OUT THE INDIGNITY.

Commodore Ammen, acting Secretary of the Navy, to-day received from the acting Secretary of State a dispatch from Tripoli, dated the 7th, stating that Mr. Vidal, American Consul, and wife had been insulted by Tripolitan sailors, and asking whether any of our vessels of war could conveniently reach that point. Orders were issued that the United States steamer Hartford, Captain Harmony, now at the port of Saida, *en route* for home, from the Asiatic station, should proceed to inquire into the facts and demand that the perpetrators of the insult be arrested and punished. Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the European station, was also instructed to keep himself advised of circumstances, and, if necessary, send other vessels to Tripoli to act with the Hartford.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1875.

A WEEKLY LIST

of United States patents issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending August 12, 1875, (patents dated July 27, 1875). Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. W. Johnson, Pittsburgh—Grain separator.
I. L. Landis, Lancaster—Harness buckle.
G. R. Moore, Philadelphia—Furnace grate.
D. Rowland, Pittsburgh—Churn.
C. Snail, Mt. Joy—Hinge.
J. E. Baum, Freeland—Grate.
J. H. Razzadazzo, Eastwick—Wall paper exhibitor.
G. Lachler, Erie—Hasp lock.
T. Langstrath, Germantown—Hot air furnace.
J. Shimer, Milton—Cutter head for planing machines.
J. E. Blake, Sewickley—Ore crusher.
G. E. Oliver, Philadelphia—Motor for railroad cars.
J. F. Downing, Erie—Nursery chair.
H. H. Hall, Tyrone—Irish weeding machine.
J. W. Heysinger, Philadelphia—Fruit jar.
H. H. Herdrich, York—File making machine.
E. G. Judge, Philadelphia—Manufacture of doils heads.
D. R. Knight and J. M. Ripple, Waynesborough—Carriage curtain fixture.
A. Malin, Darby—Frying pan.
F. Munsinger, Philadelphia—Gas retort mouth piece.
G. Norton, Philadelphia—Punching machine.
A. J. Polk, Millersburg—Dental plugger.
S. Whitaker, Reading—Adjusting mill stones and spindles.
J. E. Wootten, Reading—Car spring. (two pieces.)
Reissue—A. E. Carpenter, Philadelphia—Converting iron into steel.
Design—D. A. Burr, Philadelphia—Steam pump.
E. A. Finnay, Philadelphia—Glass vessel.

OHIO.

T. Newman and W. H. Neal, Cleveland—Faucet.
H. M. Rawley, Van Wert—Mask for medical purposes.
D. E. Stevens and R. F. Lumley, Newark—Fruit jar.
J. Blakeney, Springfield—Cupola furnace.
C. M. Cady, Pemnsula—Registering machine.
E. H. Mosher, Cleveland—Railroad signals.
W. Oesterlein, Cincinnati—Paper box.
J. Valley, Canton—Metallic truss bridge.
H. M. Weaver, Mansfield—Wash bowl.
H. M. Weaver, Mansfield—Weighing scale.
W. Wilkinson, Quincy—Cultivator.
J. W. Wilson, Summerford—Road scraper.
H. Winter, Cincinnati—Clothes drier.
C. Baring, Toledo—Vehicle spring.
R. W. Caldwell, Zanesville—Childrens carriage.
C. Lewis, Columbus—Sewer trap.
L. L. Newman, Cleveland, and A. Van Orsdale Bryan Grove, Independence—Fence.
A. Shellenberger, Versailles—Spiral hay fork.
Reissue—B. Slusser, Sidney—Sulky plow.

GOOD NEWS FROM BARRANCAS.

The Surgeon General has received the following dispatch:

FORT BARRANCAS, August 11.—No new cases or deaths. Every patient is convalescent.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY—HALLECK AND BROWN FULLY COMMITTED.

B. B. Halleck and Theodore W., *alias* "Peg Leg" Brown, recently arrested for complicity in the Treasury robbery, were brought before the Police Court this morning. Each waived an examination and, in default of $40,000 bail each, were committed to jail.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Chief Clerk Avery's Case.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—The surety bonds of William O. Avery, indicted here for complicity in the whisky ring, arrived yesterday from Washington, but owing to some informality they were rejected by the United States District Court, and will be sent back to Washington for correction. In the meantime Avery entered into personal recognizance of $1,000 for his appearance from day to day.

Arrest of Two Escaped Sing Sing Convicts.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—Wm. Wright and James Henderson, arrested here a few days ago, for having burglar tools in their possession, prove to be escaped convicts from Sing Sing prison. Telegraphic instructions have been received from the New York police authorities to hold them until an officer can reach here, which will be done.

Member of the Canadian Parliament in Jail.

TORONTO, August 11.—In the Montreal Center election trial, B. Devlin, the sitting member, declined to be sworn, and was committed to jail for contempt of court.

Captain Moody, Cruel to Seamen, Pardoned By the President.

BALTIMORE, August 11.—Captain Moody, convicted of cruelty to seamen on a voyage from the Guano Islands to Baltimore, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, has been pardoned by the President. Moody has served two months of the imprisonment and has paid the fine and costs.

The Absconded Central Pacific Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—In the Miller, *alias* Woodruff, *habeas corpus* case, this morning, the Court dismissed the writ on legal points. It is stated on good authority that the railroad company, in settling with Miller, allowed him to retain a sum sufficient to make him comfortable for life, and that he left by the China steamer on the 24 instant, as before stated.

Suicide of an Aged Clevelander in a Cemetery.

LONDON, August 11.—Christian Fuestern, aged eighty, committed suicide last night by hanging himself to a limb of a tree in Monroe Street Cemetery. Cause unknown.

A Thieving Baggage Master Caught.

CLEVELAND, August 11.—J. L. Adams, baggage master on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, running between this city and Galion, has been arrested, charged with robbing passengers' baggage while in his charge. His house was searched and goods, consisting of ladies' wearing apparel, watches, diamonds, jewelry, &c., valued at $2,719, were recovered. Adams is now in jail and has made a full confession, in which he implicates several persons to whom he claims he has disposed of stolen goods.

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A letter from Fall River, where 15,000 mill operatives voted themselves a vacation rather than to submitt to ten per cent. reduction in wages, states that the action of the grocery and provision dealers in refusing credit, will be speedily felt, for the available funds of most of the employees must be nearly exhausted; that while it is not the policy of the municipal government to allow actual starvation, charity will be dispensed very sparingly and that the feeling of the community is so decidedly against the operatives that they will resist all measures for relief not absolutely called for in the light of humanity. Meanwhile, the mill owners say they are determined to maintain their position and settle forever the principle that their business is not to be at the mercy of their help; that they have been governed by operatives too long, and they now propose to manage their own business in their own way.

ANOTHER BILL OF PARTICULARS ORDERED FOR TWEED.

In another suit brought by the city against Wm. M. Tweed, Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court has ordered that the defendant be furnished a bill of particulars and have ten days to answer after receipt thereof.

Judge Kelley at Indianapolis.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION AGAIN DISCUSSED.

Greenbacks the Only Proper Basis of Credit.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 11.—Hon. W. D Kelley addressed a large audience at Exchange Hall, in this city, to-night, on the question of finance and currency, in response to an invitation from a large number of citizens, irrespective of party. He began by referring to the prevailing distress and commercial derangement in England, for which the rapid little fellow, Cranam Price, could give no satisfactory reason when interrogated therefor by an Indianapolis editor. He charged Mr. Price with dodging the question by asserting in vague terms that it was produced by reckless trading, extravagant and unproductive investments, and charged the whole responsibility upon the inflated bank credits of hard-money England, where the people were compelled to use credits based upon bank discounts, in lieu of a sufficient volume of current money of the realm. He analyzed the English system of currency, showing that its primary basis was upon practically irredeemable Government obligations to the amount of seventy million dollars, and only the amount of votes in excess of that sum were required to be redeemed in coin.

Judge Kelley charged that even with such a limited specie basis, England was compelled periodically to suspend payment, and suffered continued perturbations from the varying rates of discount when not in actual suspension, which produced ever-recurring crises and commercial ruin. Our Government, in denying the people a sufficient volume of legal tender money, was forcing this nation into the practice of a still more abominable system, whereby all industrious enterprises were laid under tribute to the issues of inferior bank credits, and subjecting them to the continual drain of usurious interest, with inevitable bankruptcy in the end. He denominated Governor Hayes, the Bullion Candidate for Governor in Ohio, and indorsed his recent description of the effects of alternate inflations and contractions, but vehemently charged the responsibility upon those who would curtail the legal tender currency and substitute bank notes and bank credits upon the *ignis fatuus* of a specie basis.

He then reviewed at length the experience of this country with specie basis banks. Exhibiting a ten pound volume of Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, from which he quoted copiously to exhibit the beauties of the system, he passed in review the financial history of the country from 1868 to 1871, to prove the utter inadequateness of a specie basis system. He depicted in glowing terms the sufferings of the English people under an insane policy of specie resumption in 1822, as a warning to the people of this country of what it might expect if the act of last January was carried out. He demanded the repeal of that act, which he denounced as an act of less refined and more absolute cruelty than the English measure of historic infamy. In this he stated his clear antagonism to the views of Indiana's distinguished Senator, Gov. Morton. He extolled the greenbacks as the best form of credit. God or any human government had ever yet devised or made possible, and such credit was the proper foundation for a currency.

Referring to tha tramps, so vicously denounced by the public press, he pronounced them to be largely composed of industrious and well-meaning mechanics, robbed of their employment by vicious legislation, forced from shame to beg bread among strangers. He closed with an eloquent eulogy of the greenback and interconvertible bond system of currency. Judge Kelley was loudly applauded in many passages of his speech, and made a profound impression. He goes from here to Chicago via electrify the inflationists of the Northwest.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Return of General Crook's Expedition—Miners Preparing to Evacuate—Town of Stonewall Founded—More Gilt-Edged Reports.

CHEYENNE, WY., August 10.—General Crook and Colonel Stanton returned here to-day from the Black Hills. The miners were preparing to leave, covering up the richest lodes to prevent them from being discovered till such time as they can return. It is believed that the mountains are full of gold quartz, and that capital and skilled labor will develop mines equal to those of Colorado or Nevada. There were about 1,500 miners in the Custer City Hills, and a great deal of preliminary work had been done by them in the way of ditches and sluices. There were no Indians in that region, and but few have been seen. Those at the agencies are still demanding that the miners be driven out. Some gold was panned out in presence of the party, which yielded seventy-five cents to the pan. There is an abundance of water and grass; also timber for building; but the pine is not of the highest merchantable quality. A town called "Stonewall" has been laid out on Custer's gulch, in the vicinity of which some rich diggings are located. The whole country is well adapted to grazing and farming. Troops are *en route* to establish a temporary post near Stonewall for the purpose of keeping out miners. Professor Jauney's party were still exploring the Hills, and will probably remain until the middle of October. General Crook and party had fine hunting on Spring, Rapids, Elk and Box Elder creeks, taking large red deer, elk and mountain sheep. General Crook leaves tomorrow for Omaha.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CHILI.

Passenger Train Plunges Through a Bridge Into the River—More than Half the Passengers Killed.

PANAMA, August 1.—On the night of the 6th ult. one of the most horrible railroad accidents that has ever happened in Chili, occurred on the Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad. As a train from Valparaiso was passing over the bridge at Limache, that structure gave way and, with the exception of the engine and tender, the whole train, containing fifty persons, was precipitated into the river below. The lamps were broken in the fall, and the oil, running out, ignited and set fire to the larger part of the wreck. Fully one-half of the passengers were either crushed to death or perish by fire or water. An investigation was at once had with the result that the railroad company, in settling with Miller, allowed him to retain a sum sufficient to make him comfortable for life, and that he left by the China steamer on the 24 instant, as before stated. Suicide of an Aged Clevelander in a Cemetery.

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FOREIGN NEWS

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

European Turkey.

THE GOVERNMENT SENDING TROOPS INTO HERZEGOVINA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 11.—The Governor of Bosnia was yesterday instructed to send all available troops against the insurgents in Herzegovina. Two battalions have been dispatched from this city, and others will follow.

Denmark.

FUN

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 11, 1875.

The financial situation in and around Pittsburgh remains wholly unchanged. The banks are well supplied with funds, and the demand for discounts from prime borrowers is rather light; but there is no disposition on the part of bank managers to relax the strict scrutiny to which all offerings of paper are subjected. Exchange is in good supply and rates at par. Transactions in stocks and securities are light and we hear of no news to report in that connection. The street has been disturbed for some days by rumors affecting the credit of some of our most important firms. Whether the originators of these reports started them through idle gossip or for the accomplishment of some private purpose cannot of course be determined. Similar reports have been circulated from time to time, during the past seven or eight months, and we are able to say that there is no foundation for them. The times seem favorable to the spreading of ingurious statements, and we can only say that there has not been a time when they were so wholly made up of idle gossip or pure malice as at present. Inquiry among bankers, who certainly are not likely to assume an attitude of over-security, shows that almost without exception they give no attention whatever to these rumors. The monetary situation in trade circles is rather easy. There is some complaint by merchants about the difficulty of collections from retailers, which is a standing sourse of trouble of more or less weight, and can only be remedied by greater strictness in the matter of time sales. In other respects the outlook, while not promising any immediate activity, is so far satisfactory that it promises a degree of stability that augurs well for the future.

—The discussion of the currency question would be relieved of some of the vexatious collateral issues which have been dragged in recently, if the actual volume of the circulating medium for the past seven years were taken into consideration. By the following statement of the volume of currency outstanding, it will be seen that there has been no contraction during that time:

	National Bank notes.	Government currency.	Total Circulation.
1869	$266,312,160	$391,649,558	$687,961,718
1870	293,406,407	398,430,562	691,836,969
1871	309,761,938	397,699,552	707,461,490
1872	336,795,035	385,274,009	722,069,040
1873	340,012,974	401,527,267	741,640,241
1874	339,317,764	408,517,826	746,605,590
1875	351,989,488	421,237,650	773,106,058

In June, 1868, the total paper circulation in all forms was $742,268,297, which is $29,837,761 less than the circulation now. The highest point ever reached was in 1865, $898,655,897, that included compound interest notes, $172,-360,941, which were issued as an emergency, were temporary in their character, and redeemable on short time. Deducting this, the real currency then was but $726,295,725. The currency now, after deducting outstanding compound interest notes, $751,305, is $772,734,-668, which is $46,438,963 more than it has ever been at any period in our whole history.

The effect of the above figures on the present discussion is self-evident. In the first place it shows that the financial depression of the past two years cannot be attributed to contraction, or that the prosperity of 1871-72 was due to a greater circulating medium than that which we now have. On the other hand, it shows that the increasing volume of the currency has not hindered its appreciation toward the gold standard, as the premium on gold has declined during these seven years from 62½, the highest point in 1869, to 6¾, the lowest point in 1873, and has since ranged between that point and the figures reached last month.

—The New York *Tribune* gives the following items of general interest concerning the operations of the silver mines on the Pacific coast:

"The stock of the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company experienced a heavy decline last week owing to the caving in of a part of the mine from which the rich ore was being taken. The product of the Consolidated Virginia mine to July 30—nineteen days—amounted to $1,000,630, an increase over the same time in July of $185,000. Work has been stopped upon the Ophir. Mexican and Union Consolidated mines until a large portion of the Ophir main shaft can be timbered. The bullion shipments from the Ophir amount to about $10,000 per day. Recent surveys of the three leading mines on the Comstock give the amount of ore now in sight at six hundred millions of dollars, which is being extracted at the rate of $1,800,000 per month, or $21,600,000 per year. At this rate it will require nearly thirty years to exhaust the ore now in sight. The Raymond and Ely mine shipped $62,650 in bullion during July. The Mariposa tunnel was in 500 feet June 30, and 1,005 feet July 30, showing a progress of 105 feet for the month. Ore from the lowest level of the Independence mine now assays over $60 per ton."

—A comparative statement of the abstracts of the bank reports of the leading Western cities has been published, which is of some interest. The statement is as follows:

	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburgh.
Deposits	31,950,000	16,840,000	12,282,000	14,123,000
Loans	26,550,000	14,150,000	8,350,000	15,355,000
Due from other banks	5,648,000	2,625,000	3,177,000	2,038,000
Circulation	2,715,500	1,061,140	3,019,750	6,604,474
Capital and surplus	11,665,000	7,200,000	4,950,000	12,865,000
Cash	10,125,000	3,713,100	2,081,000	4,328,000
Total of all resources	47,132,000	19,900,000	21,548,000	34,18,,000

It will be seen that the national banks of Pittsburgh take the lead in the amount of capital, surplus and circulation, and stand second to Chicago, in deposits, loans, cash and total resources. If the comparison included other national banks in Pittsburgh and the banks of Allegheny, the superiority of this city as a financial center would be still more marked, as the proportion of national banks to other banking institutions here, is much less than in any of the other three cities. A very gratifying feature of the exhibit is the cash strength of the banks. Taking the cash, which includes of course legal tenders, Chicago has $10,125,000; St. Louis, $3,731,000; Cincinnati, $2,081,000; and Pittsburgh, $4,326,000; adding to this the amount due from other banks, and the account stands, Chicago, $15,773,000; St. Louis, $6,356,000; Cincinnati, $5,358,000, and Pittsburgh, $6,062,000. This is a good exhibit for all. It shows that the national banking system is carefully and conservatively managed in the interior, and is stronger in reserve-power than the English system, with its one reliance in time of need, on the Bank of England, which holds all the reserves.

—The following new national banks, organized and authorized to commence business, are officially reported to the Comptroller of the Currency:

2,290—Barton National Bank, Barton, Vt. Authorized capital, $150,000; paid-in capital, $30,-000. Hiram McLellan, President; Lewis Dewey, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 30, 1875.

2,291—Keystone National Bank, of Philadelphia, Pa. Authorized capital, $200,000; paid-in capital, $100,000. Charles McClincy, President. J. B. Wiswell, Cashier. Authorized to commence business July 30, 1875.

—The following statement of the July earnings of such roads as have made public their returns up to the present time is published by the New York *Bulletin*. With but few exceptions the earnings are in excess of those of the same month last year, which, considering the dullness of general trade, may be considered a favorable showing. Annexed are the returns for the month:

	1875.	1874.
Central Pacific	$1,177,000	$1,286,939
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	842,197	749,215
Chi., Lafayette & Chicago	*34,135	35,126
Illinois Central	*224,784	627,454
Kansas Pacific	*270,115	263,247
Keokuk & Des Moines	50,439	41,248
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	*168,325	245,990
St. L., Alton & T. H. (main)	73,842	104,037
Do (branches)	35,764	41,704
St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern	233,200	235,250
Union Pacific	1,043,653	850,143
Total	$4,941,314	$4,519,033
Increase	$431,501	

*Fourth week estimated.

The following shows the gross earnings of the same roads for the seven months since January 1:

	1875.	1874.
Central Pacific	$3,324,000	$7,510,903
Chi., Lafayette & Chicago	*219,377	263,288
Illinois Central	*1,420,000	4,140,114
Kansas Pacific	1,720,492	1,812,518
Keokuk & Des Moines	310,095	265,000
Mo., Kansas & Texas	1,436,958	1,671,700
St. L., Alton & Terre Haute	543,500	679,483
Do do branches	253,044	287,841
St. L., Iron Mt. & Southern	1,858,409	1,954,864
Union Pacific	6,349,336	5,378,253
Total	$20,288,023	$3,617,322
Increase	2,670,691	

*Fourth week July estimated.

The following corrected gross earnings for month of June have also been reported:

	June— 1875.	1874.	Jan 1 to June 30— 1875.	1874.
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	$109,883	$101,774	$675,126	$74,633
Mobile & Ohio	89,938	120,490	783,335	1,034,270
Phila. & Erie	267,198	312,022	1,784,536	2,000,000
St. Paul & S'x. City	65,789	71,432	362,570	374,429

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 11, 1875.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M
Gold	114¼	114	114¼	114	114
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¾		121¾		121¾
5-20's, 1864	119¾		119¾		119¾
5-20's, 1865	119¾		119¾		119¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼		119¼		119¼
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅞		120⅞		120⅞
5-20's, 1867	120⅝		120⅝		120⅝
5-20's, 1868	121		121		121
10-40's	114¾		114¾		114¾
10-40's, coupons	114¾		114¾		114¾
Currency 6's	122		122⅜		122⅝
New 6 per cents	118¾		118¾		118¾
Western Union Tel	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Quicksilver	15		15		15
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Panama	120		120		120
Adams Express	102		102		102
Wells-Fargo Express	76		76		77
American Express	52		57		57
United States Exp'ss	41		41½	42	41½
N. Y. Central	104⅜		104⅜		104⅜
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
Michigan Central	102⅞	102⅞	102	102	102
Michigan Southern	90⅝	90⅝	90	90⅛	90⅛
Illinois Central	97¾		97¾		96⅝
Cleveland & Pitts	90		90		90
Chicago & Northw'n	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝		41⅝
Do. preferred	64¾	64¾	65		65
Rock Island	103		103½		103⅝
St. Paul common	36¾		36¾		36¾
Do. preferred	65		65		65
Wabash common	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		6⅝
Fort Wayne	98		98		98¼
Ohio & Mississippi	19½	18¾	19¼		19¼
Union Pacific	71¾	71¾	72¼		72¼
Harlem	134½		135¼		135¼
Hannibal & St. Jos			22		22
Atlantic & Pacific					17½
C., C. & I. C	4⅝		4⅝		4⅝
South Carolinas, Apri	31		31		31
South Carolinas, July	31		31		31
Missouri 6's	101½		101½		101¾

The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	
Reading	55½	55⅝
United Cos. of N. J., sales	130¾	
Oil Creek	9½	9¾
Lehigh Valley, sales	62⅜	
Allegheny Valley		52¾
Central Transportation	45⅝	47
Empire Transportation, sales	35½	
P. C. & St. L., mort. bds		75

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Gold closed at 114, after selling at 113⅞@ 114¼. The strength of the market is in consequence of an increased gold shipments to Europe to-day. Borrowing rates 1 and 3 per cent. per annum and 1-61 per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong, especially for the Pacific issues and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons. State bonds steady. The stock market has been dull with small transactions, the only quite fluctuating being in Wabash, in rivals in Missouri now cutting fares and freights. Missouri Pacific declined from 45 to 43¾. Atlantic and Pacific preferred from 13¾ to 11 and St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern common to 5. Kansas Pacific, another of these roads, sold at 11, which is a little better. The decline in other stocks, especially leading ones, was from ¼@¾ per cent. for the day. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 30,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 3,000 Western Union, 2,200 Northwestern, 6,600 Lake Shore and 2,600 Ohio and Mississippi.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel. Co	81	St. Paul	36¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	102	Wabash	6
Wells-Fargo Exp	77½	Do preferred	7
American Ex	57½	Fort Wayne	98¼
United States Ex	42	Terre Haute	7
New York Central	103⅝	Do preferred	21¼
Erie	14¾	Chicago & Alton	102
Do preferred	20	Do preferred	106
Harlem	135½	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Do preferred	135	C. & I. C	4½
Mich. Central	92	Burlington & Q	116
Lake Shore	90½	Hannibal & St. Jo	22
Illinois Central	97¼	Del. & Lack	119½
Cleveland & Pitts	89	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	19
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pac. stock	71¾
Do preferred	54	Central Pac. bds	102¼
C. & A. Central	103½	Union Pacific bds	102¼
Rock Island	103⅝		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121½	5-20's, 1868	121
5-20's, 1864	119⅝	New 5's	119½
5-20's, 1865	119¼	10-40's	114¼
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼	10-40's, coupons	114
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅝	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1867	120⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	56¾	Virginia, old	37¾
Tennessee, new	56¾	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	37¾		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 11, 1875. }

Matters in commercial circles were only moderately active to-day, and in some departments of trade were exceedingly quiet. The grain trade was especially bare of interest, no dealings in round lots being reported. The feeling as to prices was much the same as on the previous day, the general disposition being to regard the market as on the downward turn. Flour was steady and very active in a jobbing way. Produce was active with butter somewhat easier; the business in fresh fruits was very large, the arrivals of all kinds being about fifteen car loads. Provisions were active with an upward movement to values. Groceries were only moderately active, with sugars easy. Dry goods, wool lumber and general merchandise were steady and unchanged.

The discussion of the wheat crop has elicited a comparison of the present season with that of 1869 which is made by a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* with some force. In that year from July 1 to August 14 "frequent and protracted rains and floods, damaging crops, causing wheat to sprout, &c.," were reported, and the prediction of short crops was freely made. Yet to this prediction there was a most impotent conclusion as the course of the market for the rest of the year shows, which was as follows at St. Louis and Chicago:

St. Louis, July 15	90	Chicago	$ 1 24½
July 15	1 40	Chicago	1 20
August 1	1 00@1 10	Chicago	1 35
August 15	1 30	Chicago	1 44¾
September 1	1 13@1 15	Chicago	1 25
September 15	1 12	Chicago	1 22½
October 1	1 02@1 05	Chicago	1 07
October 15	1 02@1 03	Chicago	1 01
November 1	1 01@1 02	Chicago	98
November 15	96@1 00	Chicago	93½
December 1	96	Chicago	90¾
December 15	96@1 00	Chicago	81@ 85
December 31	1 00@1 05	Chicago	77

The New York *Bulletin* says in the same connection: "The rains in France and England have been very much a parallel case to our own. Ours have certainly not been heavier or more protracted than accounts lead us to suppose theirs have been; probably, indeed, the depth of rainfall has been least in our case." And yet the last issue of the *Mark Lane Express* says: "The cereal crop just reaching maturity *has been saved by fine weather.* We may, yet have a moderate harvest, in good order. The harvest in France also is making progress rapidly; but the general reports indicate less than a fair average yield, although in Paris and Marseilles prices have fallen two shillings." This certainly is not the sort of report we should have expected so soon following the kind of weather that has been reported by cable. England "may yet have a moderate harvest, in good order," and in France the disaster has shrunk to something "less than a fair average yield." What, then, if fine weather should succeed the rains in the West, should prevent that section from also reaping a moderate harvest, in good order. We are not yet sure, however, of that condition being granted to us, and therefore the crop prospect still remains in a state of uncertainty."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Articles—	Week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	1,716	Apples, bbls	230
Corn, bus	1,600	Cheese, bxs	42
Wheat, bush	1,115	Butter, pkgs	107
Rye, bush	400	Bacon, tcs	107
Oats, bush	760	Hay, bales	65
Potatoes, bush	225		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past two weeks:

Articles—	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,905	11,572	20,074
Apples, bbls	961	1,520	2,481
Cheese, bxs	1,282	1,068	2,350
Corn, bus	19,457	3,183	15,599
Wheat, bus	5,110	5,345	10,455
Barley, bus			
Rye, bus	1,242	458	1,700
Oats, bus	8,578	7,079	15,657
Butter, pkgs	193	147	340
Bacon, pcs	7,510		7,510
Bacon, tcs	1,570	1,304	2,744
Potatoes, bus	1,313	1,300	2,613
Hay, bales	175	65	240

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a very quiet market and little is being done for nothing causes, among which are the unsettled character of prices, the scarcity of stock, and the uncertainty of the future. Receipts are unimportant, the total of all kinds of grain being only 15,198 bushels for the week ending to-day. Wheat was nominally a little higher, although we learned of no transactions. We quote as follows: Choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat $1 60@1 62 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 51@1 60; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 50@1 57; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 50@1 55. Corn was steady and a shade lower, without important business to note. Receipts were improving a little but still remain unimportant. We quote shelled at 88@89c per bushel, for prime yellow; 86@88 for low mixed and white. Ear was quotable at 82@85c for prime yellow on track; 80@81c for mixed. Oats were very quiet, and there was hardly enough done to establish quotations. The feeling was a little easier and the market was a little lower. We quote at 62@63 for white and 60@66c for mixed. Rye was nominal without important receipts or transactions in it. 100 bushels of prime yellow corn from store ruled 2@3c above quotations.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade continues very active at firm prices. Receipts for the week were large, aggregating 11,572 bbls. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $5 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $5 75; red wheat flour $7 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour are scarce at $7 75@8 25; well known brands of family flour $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin flour is nearly out of market; quoted at $6 50@7 00; Minnesota do $7 25@7 50; red winter wheat flour—very little in market; nominally $7 25@7 50; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; self raising flour, in 6-lb packages, $2 75; 10-lb packages; cornmeal 85c per bushel; oatmeal $3 50 per bbl; Keys $4 50; Rye flour $5 25 per bbl.

HAY—The market continues very firm. The week's receipts were only 65 bales. We quote at $27 00@28 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $25 00@26 00; upland prairie nominally $21 00@23 00. Sales from store were active at $29 00@30 00. Loose hay is sellin g at $32 00@35 00 for No. 1, $27 00@30 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is a active business with prices steady. We quote bran at $ 00@ 00 ₱ cwt; seconds $18 00@19 00; middlings $1 40@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 65@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwl.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues well supplied and active at steady prices. The week's receipts are 1,520 barrels, being 1,530 barrels. We quote choice eating apples $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in high demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Quotations for medium are made by holders at $2 15@2 25; the market is bare of navies.

BUTTER—The market was a little easier with a good demand for the highest grades of table butter, and lower qualities dull. We quote extra creamery rolls at 32@33c; fresh lots of choice were sold at 29@ 32c ₱ pound; fair to good at 15@18c; common at 10 @15c.

CHEESE—The market was active and steady. We quote at 10@11c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12¼@13½c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c. Receipts for the week were 1,068 boxes.

EGGS—There was a dull market with a slack demand at 15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—The market is active and strong. We note round lot transactions at 55@62c. A light jobbing business is reported at 65@70c.

FRESH FRUITS—The supply of peaches was especially liberal to-day, but there was a brisk demand and the stock was sold at fair prices. We quote peaches at 50c@$1 00 for common; $1 50@2 00 for choice. Melons were lower at $10 00@20 00 per hundred. Cantelopes $6 00@8 00 per hundred. Whortleberries were steady at $1 25@1 50 per gall. Blackberries $1 50 per bucket. Plums in fair demand at $3 50@5 00 per bushel. California pears are active at $7 00 per bushel; country do $3 00@4 00.

HONEY—New honey is in fair supply, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@28c per pound; old is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

POTATOES—The market continued very firm the supply being limited. We quote at $2 50@ 2 75 per barrel for Southern Early Rose. Sweet potatoes were in good supply and prices easy. We quote at $6 00@7 00 per barrel.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade at firm prices. We quote as follows:

Nonsuffaced—			
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Navy	55@63c	*Leaf Tobacco*—	
Blue Tens	55@63c	Western Leaf—	
Louisville Navy	62@66c	Louisville	18@25c
Louisville Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—fillers	9@12c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Ohio Seed fillers	9@12c
Double Thick	65@85c	Conn. (choice)	
Plug—Navy	55@70c	wrapper	60@70c
Bright pounds	63c@$1	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	57@63c	Havana wr'p's	1 25@2 50
Long & Rect	57@64c	Havana fillers	50@125
Fine Cut plugs	70@90c	*Cigars*—	
Fine Cut	55@70c	Penn'a. Seed	$15@20
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@60
Black Snuff	50@60c	Havana	75@$1 50

FOREIGN FRUITS—The trade in this line is steady at steady prices. We quote: Raisins—layers, ₱ box, $2 75; London do, $1 25; Valentias 11½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¾@ 9c ₱ lb. Currants—new 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 1 0c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples, French 14c. Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, $ box, $5 00@6 00; do Messina, ₱ box, $8 50. Cocoanuts $5 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, per doz, $1 50@1 75; peaches, 3-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 25; corn, 2-lb cans, per doz, $2 25; Limabeans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $1 75; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75@1 90; strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; asparagus, 2-lb cans, $3 00; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 50; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pickles, ₱ doz, $2 25; gallon pickles, ₱ doz, $3 00; bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $9 00; hf bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

Dry Goods.

The movement of business among the wholesale and jobbing dry goods houses of this city consists mainly of a light order trade, unimportant taken separately, but aggregating well for the season. We notice a reduction of ½@5c in brown sheetings; in other respects prices are steady. The improved crop reports have stimulated business in the general market, and will probably soon cause renewed activity in the opening of the fall dry goods trade. Prints are steady in small lots. Dress goods are seven. Foreign goods show in improved demand. We quotes as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width	P'ce	Width	P'ce
Anchor A No.1	36	9¼	Lawrence LL	36	8¾
Penn Mill	36	9¼	Lacomia E	36	9
Penn No. 1	36	9¼	Lacomia O	36	9¼
Western trade	36	8¾	Lacomia O	40	9¾
Magnolia	36	6¾	Lacomia	9–4	27½
Avondale	36	7½	Lacomia	10–4	30½
Conestoga A	30	6¼	Conestoga	10–4	32½
Chippewa C	36	8	Wabash	40	11½
Nonatook	4–4	9	Juniata B fine	3–4	8¾

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonwith'd	27	8¾	Lonsdale	36	12
Suffolk L	36	9¼	Lonsdale	40	13
Suffolk B	36	9¼	Fruit of Loom	36	12½
Hamilton AA	36	8	Bay Mill	36	7½
Avondale	36	9	Bay Mill	40	9
Paragon	36	9½	Wamsutta	36	15½
Bright	36	10½	Waltham	42	12½
Hill, Sm'p'r	1dem	9	Pepperell	9–4	30
Hill	36	11¾	Pepperell	10–4	35

PRINTS.

Anchor shirt'gs	8	Sprague fancy	8
Cocheco shirt'gs	8	American fancy	8½
Oriental shirt'gs	8	Somerville'gs	7
Sprague shirt'gs	7	Oriental fancy	9
Regatta shirt'gs	7¼	Cocheco fancy	7¼
Wash'n shirt'gs	7¼	Allen fancy	7¼
Garner fancy	7¼	Albion solid	7¼
Aneskeag fancy	7¼	Simpson's fancy	7¼
Richmonds	7¼	" fast black	8½
Merrimac	8½	" mourning	8½

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7–8	Thorndike	7–8	11
Conestoga A	7–8	Portsmouth	7–8	10
Conestoga G	4–4	16	Portsmouth	4–4	20
" gold st'l	4–4	18	Whitaker	7–8	14
" prem. A	4–4	22	Whittaker	4–4	16

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11¾	Union	9½
Glasgow	10½	American	8½

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	2	Colored carpet ch'n	2
fine	3	fine	3
Cotton bat	14@16@18	Cotton twine	28

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 11.—Business was rather slow with commission houses, and dull with importers and jobbers. Cotton goods were quiet but generally at unchanged prices. Cotton flannels and plaid cheviots were in good demand. Dress goods and woolen shawls were more active. Felt skirts were doing well. Woolen goods for men's wear were quiet, but fancy flannels were doing fairly. Blankets move slowly.

Wool.

Trade continues at a standstill in fine wools and the clip of the medium, combing and tubwashed having been marketed, there is nothing important occurring to report in the wool market of this section except the absence of business. The farmers are generally holding on to their clips and dealers have generally retired from the market satisfied that they cannot buy wool at their prices, and not being in operations to any extent to represent those of the markets East. Quotations are nominally unchanged as follows: Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia clothing wools, fine, 38@40c ₱ lb: medium do 41@44c; coarse do nominally unchanged; unwashed delaine 41@43c; combing, fine, 46@ 47c; coarse and medium do 43@45c; pulled wools 40c.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says of the wool market in that city: "The wool market shows no business varying from that of the previous three weeks. Combing and delaine wools are readily, but at no favorable appreciation in values. Coarse wools are also taken, but even in the best Michigans there is considerable shading in the price, and the nearest value of straight selections. There is some disappointment at the volume of business which has thus far been had this year ago, while the lots that are sold do not take on any sprightly tenour by which a better market could be secured. In fine wools and Californians there is considerable of a languishing feel, but 2@3 cents is asked for the latter, which are in a measure being crowded. The gossip of the trade is largely of the future, and is more uniformly of a hopeful impression that values will not materially change. The transitions should develop a larger number of flannel looms being now idle than at any time for a month. The sales that are made of combing, delaine and coarse wools are chiefly to some few buyers, the great be of the mills now want from one to two ranges of wool a week being more generally employed on satinets spun out of cotton and woolly. Some of the largest cloth makers are reported as running over two-thirds capacity, while a number of the most popular and successful are on full production. This is not to keep the wool market in its present state and how long it will last is a matter of much animated discussion.

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, August 11.—Woolens and combing fleeces continue in demand, but in other descriptions there is very little doing. There is a splendid assortment of all kinds on the market. Sales of fine and medium Ohio and Pennsylvania at 46@49c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 44@45c; coarse and medium do fleeces 42@38½c; super and extra pulled 37½@39c.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.			
Acetic	6	18	
Muriatic	2	4	
Oxalic	22	24	
Sulphuric	2½	5	
Tartaric	55	60	
Carbolic	40	45	
Aloes.			
Cape	16	20	
Socot	65	75	
Barbadoes	25	30	
Aqua	8	12	
Amonia	50	60	
Alum	3	4	
Salts	3	5	
Arsenic	3	5	
Bals Copaiba	45	50	
Bals Fir	40	45	
Bals Sulphur	50	55	
Bark Elm	15	20	
Ext Log wd	13	14	
Lig Calisb	35	40	
Sapin	25	30	
Slelly	3	5	
Walnut	20	25	
Galls Aleph	20	25	
Gum.			
Arabic stg	30	40	
" Sifted	40	45	
Myrrh T'k	55	60	
Shellac	40	45	
Trag s'rts	35	50	
" Flake	50	60	
Hoffm's Anod	50	60	
Indigo Madr	1 00	1 10	
Spanish	1 00	1 10	
Iodine resub	4 50	4 75	
Iodide Pot	3	3 75	
Logwood	2½	3	
Madder	12	14	
Madder	14	17	

Bergamot	8	8 50	
Castor	17	20	
Cinnam	2 00	2 20	
Cloves	1 50	1 60	
Cod liv	1 90	2 25	
Lemon	3 00	3 25	
Linseed, raw	70	75	
Linseed, b'l'd	73	78	
Neatsf't	1 00	1 10	
Olive, gal	1 75	2 00	
Olive, ₱ flask	1 00	1 25	
" pints, doz	2 25	3 00	
Origan., dom	25	30	
Pepper't	8	10	
Rosemary	1 00	1 25	
Sassafras	38	40	
Sperm	2 25	2 50	
Tanners, gal	58	64	
Whale, gal	65	70	
Wint'g'n	2 50	3 00	
Opium	7 50	8 00	
Phos, bot	40	45	
Potass.			
Bichrom	24	26	
Chlorate	33	38	
Cyanide	65	75	
Nitrate	8	10	
Permang	20	25	
Prussiate	30	35	
Salts Rochelle	38	40	
Sulphate	3	4	
Quinine	1	1 10	
Root.			
Gentian	8	12	
Ginger African	18	20	
" Jamaica	75	80	
Ipec pow	1 75	2 00	
Jalap pow	30	35	
Liquorice	18	14	
Rhub E. In	1 00	1 25	
Sars Hon	58	60	
Sarsaparilla	25	30	
Valer'i Eng	38	40	
" Ger	30	35	
Sal Ammon	14	16	
" Epsom	3	4	
" Glauber	3	3½	
Seed.			
Canary	15	17	
Hemp	7½	8	
Mustard, b	18	20	
" Mustard, p	18	20	
Poppy	75	80	
Rape	17	22	
" E. In	17	22	
Sal.			
Bi Carb	5	6	
Sup Carb

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.

FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.

FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

WISCONSIN has just taken a State census and finds her present population to be 1,237,166, against 1,054,690 in 1870—a gain of 182,496, or over seventeen per cent.

IT IS good to have confidence—when there is a reason for it. But the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and the Ohio papers that follow its lead, are playing at "bluff" without cards.

TAMMANY is a secret political society, and it governs the Democracy of New York, city and State. Yet the Democrats affect to be very much opposed to secret political societies!

THE Democratic papers in Ohio and Indiana flourished grandly during the late wet spell of weather. Mud was so plenty that they could not resist the temptation to sling it.

THE Canadian manufacturers are beginning to hold meetings to pass resolutions urging the Government to protect native industries. Our free trade Democracy should see to this.

SOMEBODY once said that it was better to say foolish things upon important matters than to remain silent. The local organ of the Democracy has been caught with, and is trying to carry out this idea.

THE total value of the exports from Boston last week was $424,171, against $683,702 for the same week last year. The exports since the beginning of the year aggregate $21,029,158, against $18,064,696 for the same time in 1874, a gain of $2,964,462.

THE exports of domestic produce from Philadelphia for the month of July were $3,039,252. Of this sum, breadstuffs furnished $704,358; petroleum, $1,051,986; provisions, $638,340; leather, $107,098, and tobacco $132,593.

THE United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin has just decided that the secured creditor of a bankrupt must prove his entire claim, and not merely the unsecured balance, in order that the indorser may benefit by the dividends.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania will do well to bear in mind the important fact that the campaign of this year really belongs to that of next year; and that the true way to prevent the Democratic party from succeeding then is to defeat it thoroughly now.

SPEAKING of the Philadelphia ex-priest, GERDEMANN, the *Courier-Journal* says he is "now lecturing for the Republican party against the Roman Catholic Church." A more *suave* confession that the Democratic party is the party of Papacy would be impossible.

IT IS but a few years ago that there was no foreign sale for American leather, but it has now obtained quite a solid footing in European markets. During eleven months of the fiscal year just closed the shipments amounted to $5,678,471, against $106,312 for the fiscal year 1869-70.

HON. MR. DESSAULES, the Canadian Clerk of the Crown, is a defaulter to the extent of $80,000, and has run off to escape arrest. The attention of the London *Standard* is called to this scandal, which, it will note, did *not* take place under a Republican form of government.

IN THE Eastern markets an increased activity in trade, especially in goods from first hands, is noticeable. The thoughtful New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that in the present conservative condition of the market, business has been quite up to the expectations.

IT TURNS out, of course, that the story lately set afloat by the opposition press that Secretary BRISTOW, Treasurer NEW and Assistant Secretary CONANT were at ears with each other, was as destitute of foundation as would be the report that the editors of those papers had learned to tell the truth.

THE recent experiments at Sandy Hook of the commission to examine into the causes of steam boiler explosions, are said to have thrown considerable light upon the behavior of boilers with low water and high heat, and to have demonstrated that it is not always easy to explode a steam boiler when the effort is made.

THE National Administration sent Gen. McDOWELL abroad upon some mission of military inspection; but, whatever it was, it did not include an attendance at the Cobden Free Trade banquet. What business, then, had he there? He was "abroad" in more senses than one when he suffered himself to be caught in that trap.

THE imports at New York last week amounted to $4,786,252. The total imports thus far during the year are $211,690,127, against $253,393,426 for the corresponding period of 1874. The produce exports during the week were $4,325,682. The total exports of produce since the first of January are $148,277,999, against $175,763,020 for the relating period last year.

NEW YORK city has long enjoyed the blessings of Democratic government. As a result, its bonded debt continues to increase at the rate of about six millions a year, while the assessed valuation of the city has begun to decrease. The taxes continue to rise, while the people's ability to pay them is every year becoming less.

THE receipts of grain at Baltimore last month were 629,202 bushels of wheat and 445,979 bushels of corn, being an increase in the wheat receipts and a decrease in corn, compared with July of last year. The exportation of petroleum to foreign ports aggregates 14,776,955 gallons since the first of January, against 3,060,243 gallons during the same time last year.

S. GROSS FRY, who issued and sold bogus stock in Philadelphia street railroads, has resigned his place as Director of the Emaus Iron Company, but still holds on to his position as Chairman of the Democratic Association of his ward, in Philadelphia. His "irregularities" disqualified him from further service in the iron company, but they do not operate to his disqualification as a Democratic leader.

THE *Shepherd of the Valley*, a Catholic paper published at St. Louis, is very frank in telling what may be expected in a certain contingency. It says:

"In the future, when we shall have gained the ascendancy in this country, as we surely shall, then will it be true, even as our enemies now say, that there will be no more religious liberty, as there ought not to be."

A LETTER from Lieutenant COALE, of the United States Army, from the Black Hills, published in the Chicago *Tribune*, says that but little gold has been found there, as yet. Most of the miners are making less than one dollar a day, and perhaps one or two parties are making two dollars a day, by much harder work than they would be required to do on any railroad in the United States.

JUST now the prices for flour and wheat are really higher at certain Western points than on the seaboard, and some of the Western millers, scared by the prevailing panic, are actually ordering the purchase of wheat in the Eastern markets with which to supply their wants. The Baltimore *American* states that a firm of that city, on Wednesday, in response to an order from one of the largest milling houses of Chillicothe, Ohio, shipped to that point eight hundred bushels of prime Pennsylvania wheat, and says it was reported that other similar orders had been received.

FALSE FACTS AND FALSE DEDUCTIONS.

JEFFERSON defines a "false fact" to be anything that appears to be a fact, but is not. There are a great many things in this world which seem to be well-established verities, but are not, being only the semblances of facts.

Thus, a man who has the rheumatism, or thinks he has, puts a potato in the pocket of his trowsers, and afterwards gets well; whereupon he constructs a syllogism something in this fashion:

I had the rheumatism;
I put a potato in my pocket and got well:
Therefore, I was cured of the rheumatism by the potato.

But this conclusion does not naturally follow. There is no rational connection between the potato and the cure; and as the cessation from rheumatic pain might have followed if he had omitted the potato performance altogether, his conclusion is clouded with a genuine doubt.

The synchronous occurrance of two events does not necessarily make one a cause and the other an effect. And yet the weather theories of Professor TICE and other weather-mongers are all built upon the idea that coincidences must stand to each other relatively as cause and effect. Professor TICE says that the equinox of Venus or Mercury, or some other planet, occurs say August 9th; and that if any atmospheric disturbances happen upon the earth on that day they will be the consequence of the equinox of the planet whose turn may then come. But does that necessarily follow? The inference or conclusion seems to us to have all the characteristics of a false fact.

And then, here comes an Ann Arbor astronomer who says that the spots on the sun were largest just when the rains were heaviest, or local atmospheric and electric disturbances the greatest; and therefore it was the spots on the sun which caused those results. If so, then what had the equinox of Venus to do with it? One of the two must be wrong; and here comes a third, an Illinois meteorologist named MANSILL, who shoves both aside and has discovered a new rule, to wit, that storms, earthquakes, cyclones and tornadoes always happen within twenty-four or forty-eight hours of the times of the planets passing their perihelions, aphelions, superior and inferior conjunctions, and their longitudinal lines with the earth, and three or four important conjunctions of the moon each year. [Longitudinal lines meaning when one planet passes between the sun and another planet.] Thus he says Mercury was in a longitudinal line with Saturn on the 21st of January; and there were floods in Utah and Colorado on the 20th. Mercury was in conjunction with the sun on January 15th, and January 16th was the coldest day in the year. And so on through a dozen instances; *therefore*, concludes this Illinois philosopher, all these earthly events were caused by planetary conjunctions.

But does that conclusion logically follow? Not, certainly, from the mere fact of coincidence. What hasa longitudinal line from Mercury to Saturn to do with floods in Utah and California? The floods happened within twenty-four hours of the longitudinal position of these planets to each other; but unless it can be shown that the longitudinal line is capable of producing physical effects, we shall be just as well satisfied to attribute the floods in the Rocky Mountains to a horse-chestnut in Old Probabilities' coat pocket, as to the astronomical relation to each other of the planetary positions.

We are perfectly ready to accept a scientific solution of meteorological difficulties; but we want something more than mere coincidences to make us believe that, of two concurrent events, one *must* be the cause of the other. Show us the natural connection between the two, and how one comes to produce the other. In what way can planetary equinoxes affect the earth; and how can planetary conjunctions produce physical effects upon our globe? Until some intelligible answer is given to these questions it will be safe to class such speculations as founded upon false facts.

AN INTERESTING tabular statement, showing the quantities and values of the exports of the principal products of this country during the four decades from 1830 to 1870, has just been prepared by the Bureau of Statistics. In nearly every instance a steady and large increase is shown. During the ten years ended with 1870, especially, there was an immense increase of exportations of domestic products, as compared with the preceding ten years. The only instances of falling off noticeable during the last decade, embracing the period of the rebellion, were products of the Southern States, cotton and rice. During the years from 1860 to 1870 the exportations of corn amounted, in round numbers, to eighty-two and a quarter million dollars, or forty-four and three quarter millions more than during the preceding decade. During the ten years ending with 1870 rye and oats were exported to the amount of more than sixteen million dollars, wheat to the value of two hundred and ninety-six million dollars; flour, two hundred and twenty-five and three-quarter million dollars; tobacco, two hundred and twenty four million dollars; and cornmeal, twelve and a half million dollars. These were, respectively, in excess of exportations in 1860 of the same articles in the following ratio: Rye, eight and a quarter million dollars; wheat, two hundred and twenty-one millions; flour, forty-five and one half millions; tobacco, eighty-two and three quarter millions; cornmeal, three and a quarter millions. In the decade ended 1869 the exports of cotton almost doubled those of the preceding ten years, having reached the enormous value of twelve hundred and thirty-six million dollars, but during the whole ten years, which embraced the period of the war, the exports of cotton amounted in value to one hundred and fifty-two million dollars less than in the ten years ended 1860. Rice exportations fell off during the last decade from twenty-two million dollars to two and a half millions Statistics like these are of interest not only to agriculturists, but to the manufacturing and mercantile classes generally.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot*, and other Democratic papers in this State equally as silly, are claiming that the present income of the State, at its Treasury, is specially and solely due to the energy with which the new Auditor General collects the funds due the State. This is their method of getting out of the quandary they were in by attacking the management of the State finances as corrupt. The action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on the 2d, disproved all such charges so thoroughly that all these discomfited Democratic editors can do is to cry out that there would have been no money in the State Treasury to pay off the matured bonds of the State if it had not been for the vigilance of the Democratic Auditor General! Now, we venture to say, without having a single figure at hand for comparison, that the present Auditor General has not collected a cent more, within the same period, than his predecessor did. He took his place on the first of May last, and has been in office just three months. He is not yet familiar with the duties of his place, and his clerks are all green, inexperienced hands, who have not yet had time to understand fully the details of the laws regulating the collection of State revenue. It does not stand to reason, therefore, that they should be able to distinguish themselves, so soon, as adepts at a new trade; and as most of the raw clerks in that office devote the main part of their time to writing letters to the country Democratic press, the chances are that they are not yet very proficient in their duties.

It doubtless looks very big, on paper, to say that, since the Auditor General was sworn in, so many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid over to the State; but how do the collections made since May 1, 1875, compare with those made in the same period of 1874? A comparison of the figures, we are confident, will show that the present Auditor General has done no more than his predecessor did.

THERE is now a good prospect of settled weather. Reports from the West are of a character to warrant the belief that the rains are over, and that the reports of the great damage to the crops will turn out less unfavorable than at first. The New York *Bulletin* maintains that there is really no occasion for indulging a despondent view of the business future as regards the possible effect of these disasters on the country at large. It says:

"This is too vast a country to be cast down by the occasional misfortunes of any particular locality. Unless these misfortunes are sweeping and general, it can bear a partial visitation without being overcome with it, so many and so powerful are its recuperative forces, acting within an expanse of continuous territory larger than that of any of the great nations of antiquity, and scarcely rivalled by any, even the most extensive, of modern times. If the husbandman has lost severely in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and North Missouri, the surrounding States of Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan, where the floods have not assaulted him, has nothing to complain of, save possibly a scarcity of hands to gather in a harvest which is plenteous almost beyond precedent. For that matter South ern Minnesota and Dakota assure us that they are now gathering in *the largest yield of wheat and oats ever known*. The small grains are also doing well, while the corn is equal to the average of past years. The wheat in some sections of Dakota will yield from twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. A correspondent who has been traveling through all that region writes: 'I never saw such crops in the ground before.' We might also allude to California and Oregon, where the farmers' barns are literally bursting with grain. In the Middle States, little or no complaint is heard; and if the rains have now run their course, as it is most probable they have, we may reasonably conclude that even in the devastated region the worst is over."

THE Western papers, generally, concur in representing that, aside from the direct losses of those who live near the watercourses, and whose crops were bodily swept away by the floods, the injury done to the West by the recent rain storms has been greatly overestimated. The direct personal losses have been heavy and severe, they are confined to the immediate neighborhood of the overflowed streams. The injury to the wheat in shock by "growing," or "sprouting," is not very extensive, and will not curtail the amount of wheat marketed. Either the distilleries will absorb the sprouted grain, or it will be marketed along with the good grain. It will make bad bread, when ground; but we never know that consideration to interfere with the supply.

The growing corn, generally, except upon the overflowed bottoms, will be bettered by the rains; the oats will not be materially injured; and the aggregate supply of breadstuffs for consumption will not be shortened. The potato crop is good everywhere, and as the breadth of ground occupied by the tuber is much larger than usual, the price of potatoes, one of the great necessaries of life, will be cheaper than it has been for fifteen years. Already contracts are making as low as twenty-five cents a bushel; and as long as potatoes can be got from twenty-five to fifty cents a bushel, there need be little apprehension of suffering from any supposed scarcity of wheat. The individual injuries from the floods are doubtless numerous and heavy; but the aggregate supply of food is not likely to be materially lessened.

THE supposition that the institution of slavery has been abolished in Kentucky appears to be a mistake. It still exists, in the liberal, progressive, peace-loving Democratic party. A young Democratic lawyer named FRAZEE was a candidate for the Legislature from Louisville, his opponent, JONES, being a man who had served one term in that body and voted for the infamous bill which virtually disfranchised the colored population of Lexington. The colored element being a very important power in the wards where they lived, both candidates fished for colored votes. JONES' record on this bill arrayed the colored people against him, and they flocked to FRAZEE's standard on election day with great enthusiasm, electing him by a handsome majority. For good and sufficient reasons he voted for General HARLAN for Governor, and this sensible act has brought down upon him a terrific storm of wrath from his Democratic friends, including the editor of the *Courier-Journal*. They are denouncing him, upbraiding him, threatening him with all sorts of terrible vengeance, calling upon him to resign, and notifying him that if he takes his seat they will ostracize him, withdraw their business from him, and bring him to ruin generally. The Louisville *Commercial*, from which we gather these particulars, pertinently says:

"Such a state of affairs could only exist in Kentucky. To threaten a man with ostracism, deprive him of all social and business recognition, because he voted for a Republican candidate for Governor in a State election, says its simply monstrous. This is the peace-loving disposition which the Democratic standard-bearers have been talking about."

SPECIAL dispatches to the Chicago *Tribune* from the inundated regions of the Wabash Valley in that State, based on a comparison of reports received by the railway companies whose lines traverse that region, and which agree with the reports from other reliable sources, and are confirmed by personal observations, show that the area of the bottom lands inundated is between 450 and 500 square miles, of which about 250 was under cultivation. There has, say these dispatches, been great exaggeration of the damage to the low lands not lying on the Wabash or its tributaries. The panic has now subsided, and the latest estimates place the damage at not more than ten per cent. of the crop of Central and Southern Indiana. The late cool weather has had a favorable effect, and it is more than likely the crop returns from the low lands will show but a comparatively trifling damage. Grain which was in the shock when the forty days' rain set in is found to have been damaged less than was estimated, the loss being but from ten to fifteen per cent. of the crop, instead of forty to fifty, as first reported. The total loss, according to the reports received from every quarter, will be at least fully offset by the crop yield generally, which, unless further disasters occur on the lands that escaped the flood, will be fully equal to that of the best years, while the area under cultivation is greater than ever before, the acreage, according to some estimates, being ten per cent. more than that of last year.

THE highest compliment ever paid to the integrity of a political party, was that paid by the Democratic Governor of Ohio, WILLIAM ALLEN, in a speech at Washington Court House, Ohio. Speaking of the Republican party of that State, he said:

"The Democrats came into office last January after our political opponents had held control of the State of Ohio for nearly twenty years, but we couldn't find, after the most careful examination, a single case of official corruption. They had done some things that were wrong, nothing that was corrupt."

A Democratic investigation committee of the Ohio House of Representatives, appointed in 1873 to inquire whether corrupt contracts or expenditures had been made affecting the State Treasury, including expenditures for the Legislature and all contracts in that behalf, and the construction and maintenance of the charitable institutions of the State, and all other expenses payable from the funds of the State, made the following report:

"Your committee take pleasure in reporting that, so far as elective officers and their subordinates are concerned, very commendable honesty and fidelity have been observed; and that in the official conduct of no public officer, whether elective or appointive, has corruption been disclosed."

THE official statement of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, has just been published. Reduced to a gold basis, the total amount of goods imported during the year was $633,000,309, against $567,406,342 in the fiscal year 1873-4; showing a decrease in the merchandise imports of $34,406,033, or at the rate of about 6 per cent. The exports of domestic produce and of foreign merchandise, expressed in specie value, amounted to $513,343,618, compared with $588,282,040 in 1873-4, a reduction of $72,938,422, or at the rate of 12¼ per cent., more than double the percentage of decrease that has occurred in the importations. The shipments of domestic produced in 1873-4 were very extraordinary, however, exceeding largely those of any previous year. With the specie movement included, the imports show a decrease of $41,966,722, or at the rate of 7 per cent.; while in the exports the falling off amounts to $52,562,315, or at the rate of 8 per cent.; so that upon this basis of comparison the rate of decrease is almost equal as between the inward and outward movements of commerce. The amount of goods in bonded warehouse on the 30th of June was $56,706,221, which is nearly three millions less than a year previous.

THE demand of the day is for inflexibly honest men in office; but no sooner does an inflexibly honest man in office exercise his firmness and his integrity than there is a loud outcry for his removal. The Insurance Commissioner appointed by Governor HARTRANFT is an illustration of this. He has labored earnestly, since his appointment, to weed out the worthless and bogus insurance companies which were swindling the poor people out of their money, and he has succeeded in closing up a number of bankrupt concerns which only existed by fraud and misrepresentation. The organ of those worthless concerns now threatens to defeat the Governor's re-election unless he removes Commissioner FORSTER. It *demands* his removal, and coolly announces that an election fund has been raised which will be used against the Governor unless FORSTER is removed. It is probable that this fund has really been raised, and that it will be used, as threatened; and the chances are about ten to one that those who clamor the loudest for honest men in office will co-operate with these insurance men in their attempt to punish the Governor for keeping an honest man in place.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that in the Pacific States and Territories a right to running waters on the public lands of the United States for purposes of irrigation may be acquired by prior appropriation as against parties not having the title of the Government. The right, exercised within reasonable limits, having reference to the condition of the country, and the necessities of the community, is entitled to protection. The law in regard to the possession and use of running water is of great importance in the localities mentioned, where the streams are in general small and the amount of land available for agricultural purposes is strictly limited by the amount of water to be had for irrigation. The case at issue came up on appeal from the Supreme Court of Colorado, the people of Fort Collins, on the Cache-la-Poudre river, having cut off the water supply needed at Greeley, further down, to which the people of the latter, as first comers, considered themselves entitled.

IT WAS hardly necessary for Mr. SHEARMAN, in making his London speech in vindication of BEECHER, to assail the generally good reputation of the clergy of this country. In his address at the City Temple, in that city, July 22d, he alluded to Mr. BEECHER's propensity for kissing the women of the congregation; and he said that "if such things were wrong no doubt Mr. BEECHER was wrong, but if so the vast proportion of American society must be condemned, for Mr. BEECHER is really more cautious in his relations with the ladies brought up in his church, than is usual among the clergymen in America." This shows that Mr. SHEARMAN either knows nothing about the American clergy, or wilfully misrepresents them. There is no clergyman in good repute who goes about through his congregation indulging in the indiscriminate slobbering that was practiced by BEECHER, according to his own testimony.

A NEW instance of the decline of the trade of Great Britain through the competition of other nations, is mentioned by the Lisbon correspondent of the London *Times*. He chronicles the successful rivalry in the Portugal trade of the German, French, and Swiss. But he says:

"British enterprise has so vast and varied a field for its development throughout the world, that it may look with indifference on the decline of its activity in this little State; but is a matter for regret for Portugal itself that the Briton should be so much less at home than he has been for half a century in a country where the very character of its people has been materially affected by intercourse with settlers from our islands, engendering those earnest, punctual, honorable, quiet, and sober business habits and domestic habits which distinguish the Portuguese, and especially the inhabitants of Lisbon and Oporto, from all other nations of Latin blood, and particularly from their unhardily, cafe-haunting, idling, and gambling Spanish neighbors."

THE chief electrician of the Great Western Railroad in England has perfected an invention by which it is claimed that accidents resulting from failure to place the proper signals along railroad lines at the right time can be effectually prevented. The invention is described as a new adaptation of the old semaphore, the arms of which are made to move by electricity. Experiments have shown that it can be worked readily a hundred miles away. It is controlled by the engine driver of a train by means of a lever or treadle connected with the engine, thus rendering the employment of signal-men altogether unnecessary. It has received unqualified indorsement from scientific men and railroad managers, and is likely to come into use on all the lines in that country. Why not introduce it here?

A SAVINGS bank is one of the best symbols of civilization. Last year the deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts amounted to the enormous sum of $217,000,000. The States which possess the largest number of these institutions in proportion to population are Massachusetts and California, and the comparative comfort and wealth of the laboring classes in these two States fully answers every question as to their influence for good. A parallel confirmation is to be found in their relative number, proportioned to population, in the Northern and Southern States, going to show that where the savings bank is to be found there also is comparative comfort, respectability and progress, and that where it cannot be supported there is crime, pauperism and decay.

HERE is another case to which the attention of Prof. LOWELL, the *Nation*, the London *Standard*, and other cynical persons and papers at home and abroad that can see nothing but public and private rottenness and decay, here, as compared with foreign standards of morality, is invited. Toward the close of last month Hon. THOMAS RICHARDSON, a member of the English Parliament for an important commercial constituency, suddenly resigned his seat. No one could possibly conjecture the cause, and no motive was assigned for a step so unusual. Two or three days later, however, the papers revealed the fact that he was in custody on a charge of extensive frauds in his commercial transactions, the probabilities being that it will go hard with him.

THE latest Democratic dodge in this State is to crowd poor old NOYES off, as a candidate for Governor, by nominating him for State Treasurer, and putting ROSS, of Montgomery, on for Governor. ROSS and NOYES is now the WALLACE combination, according to report. It is hard on BIGLER and WAREAM; but then they are both used to it. SLIFER, whom CURTIN wants nominated for State Treasurer, has no notion of being used in that way. He is much more inclined to support the Republican State ticket, and CURTIN's little scheme therefore goes for nothing. The small-fry of the Democratic press had better get their mouths ready to hurrah for ROSS and NOYES, with a mental reservation in favor of BIGLER, who is the only one likely to give trouble to ROSS.

THE following statement of the New York receipts and exports of grain for the first seven months in a series of years, shows how largely wheat and corn are retained in Western granaries this season, in expectation of higher prices. Even at the recent advance, it is noticed that large orders to sell have been countermanded:

RECEIPTS.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Wheat flour, bbls..	1,817,071	2,354,958	1,957,585
Wheat, bushels.....	11,005,885	25,706,728	12,675,336
Corn, bush.....	9,952,677	18,943,711	11,882,743

EXPORTS.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Wheat flour, bbls...	794,998	1,325,402	1,807,946
Wheat, bush.....	9,278,612	22,886,236	13,998,583
Corn, bush.....	7,669,335	13,738,536	7,021,709

OUR exchanges from Ohio and New England and from occasional points in Pennsylvania are full of complaints about the devastations wrought by the army worm. The ravages of this pest appear to be general in Illinois, Ohio and New England, while we hear nothing of it in Indiana and New York, and but little in Pennsylvania. It does not, therefore, progress regularly eastward, like the potato bug, but jumps whole States at a bound. It was first heard of, this year, in Illinois, then in Ohio, and simultaneously in various parts of New England. It is a pest as terrible as the potato bug, and there appears to be no remedy against it.

THE United States Government has decided that the property in, or control over a letter by the writer ceases when the letter leaves the mailing office, and also that at the office of delivery the letter becomes the property of and subject to the exclusive control of the party to whom it is addressed. The decision grew out of an application from the Swiss Postal Department to Postmaster General JEWELL, asking the return of two registered letters, of the 20th and 27th of July, addressed to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., at New York city. The application was refused.

WHEN a Democratic politician is in doubt about his State, you may set it down as certain that it is going against him. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, was at Nashville the other day, and expressed the opinion to a reporter that political affairs in Ohio were in such a muddle as to render it exceedingly difficult to tell, with any degree of accuracy, what would be the final result. At any rate the contest would be close. Which means that he thinks ALLEN will be beaten. Otherwise CAMPBELL would be crowing like a little bantam.

THE report that HENDRICKS would take the stump in Ohio for ALLEN has not been confirmed. He expresses a mild (very mild) wish that ALLEN may be elected, while inwardly hoping for his defeat, and takes occasion to add that he disapproves the Ohio platform in toto. He is a hard money man, and inflexibly opposed to inflation or any more greenbacks. If he thought a speech or two from him would kill ALLEN completely, he would make them; as it is, he thinks he can hurt him most by keeping out of Ohio altogether.

THE new Lord Mayor of London is a compound of bigot and snob. An eminent Presbyterian divine of that city recently proposed to preach a sermon in aid of the sufferers by the floods in France, and asked his "Lordship" to attend, as a likely means of increasing the attendance, and, consequently, the contributions; to which that official replied that, "as a consistent and loyal member of the Established Church, he could not countenance by his presence" the clergyman's "otherwise praiseworthy efforts."

THE Philadelphia papers say that the committee to investigate the charges against the Reading Railroad Company has made up a report in favor of the company; but they draw upon their own imaginations for the fact. The committee has come to no conclusion, and no one is authorized to say what the report will be. The statement made in the Philadelphia papers does not come from any member of the committee and is mere guesswork.

JOHN C. CALHOUN got rid of the Declaration of Independence by classing its ideas as "glittering generalities;" and old Bill ALLEN tries to settle the currency question by pooh-poohing the resumption of specie payments as "a barren ideality." CALHOUN's venture in classification was attended with a terrible fatality, and as ALLEN's effort in the same direction is not an originality, the eventuality, to him, will just be the reverse of immortality.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Syria is seriously afflicted with cholera.

In Wisconsin the larger fruits, apples in particular, are abundant.

A wick-ed paragraphist calls the "pull back" style "candle mould" skirts.

The horse market is duller than at any time for years. So many people have to hoof it.

Similia similibus curantur. A Philadelphia dog died the other day from eating sausages.

Numerous fossil fish have lately been found in quarrying at Carquinez Straits, California.

The chaining of obstreperous wives in cellars by husbands is the latest mode of restraint in St. Louis.

Some of the farmers in the Ohio Valley have commenced to feed their wheat to the hogs, not being able to save it.

Yesterday the Black Fast was celebrated in all the Jewish synagogues, in commemoration of the double destruction of Jerusalem.

No less than seventy-eight plans have been submitted to the commissioners having the rapid transit matter in charge in New York.

The planters of the great bottoms of the Lower Mississippi are in a state of terrible suspense, momentarily fearing a breakage in the levees.

They are holding a Baptist camp meeting at the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence river. The baptismal facilities are admirable.

The Wabashed people of Terra Haute the other day drove a water cure doctor out of the place. They considered his presence an insult.

"They are giving pigeon-pie with the game left out at some of the seaside hotels." Why? There are plenty of them plucked at such places.

Mail boxes have been attached to the Cleveland street cars so as to permit letters to be mailed while the cars are in motion. Why not here?

Score another. One of our adopted citizens, Mr. Frederick Kramer, of Baltimore, won the silver goblet at the international shooting match at Stuttgart.

The Chicago Plate and Bar Mills, which suspended business about two weeks ago, have settled with their creditors and will resume work immediately.

How it works. The fact that the Democratic government of Arkansas keeps the public schools closed, has kept thousands of emigrants out of that State.

The interest in saving life has reached a point where an international exhibition under this head is necessary, and it will be held at Brussels next year.

A national union convention for the promotion of religious work, composed of all evangelical denominations, will meet at Framingham, Mass., next week.

The clearings of the Chicago banks last week footed up a grand total of $89,267,-834 05, being over $7,000,000 in excess of the corresponding week last year.

A freight contract for two hundred tons of Lehigh coal to be shipped by rail direct from the mines to San Francisco, has just been made at $25 per ton freight.

The run of salmon this season in the Columbia river is unusually large. Upwards of 100,000 cases have been shipped to San Francisco within the past six weeks.

Forty-eight Presbyterian bodies, numbering 20,000 congregations, were represented, either personally or by letter, at the late Presbyterian Alliance meeting in London.

Virginia is curtailing her religious liberty so far as to fine her citizens two dollars each whenever they swear profanely. And yet she claims to be unable to pay her honest debts.

The trade in molasses is rapidly being diverted from New York and other Northern ports, and concentrating at Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Quaker City gains fastest.

And now the photographers are inviting subscriptions to a fund of $20,000 for the purpose of building a separate hall, to be devoted to their art at the Centennial Exhibition next year.

Six kindergarten lectures are to be given during the Fair Point Sabbath School Convention, explanatory of the principles which underlie this most beautiful course of training children.

The Delaware peach growers complain of a most disastrous beginning of their season. What cost them to get to market seventy-five cents a crate, they are selling for thirty and forty cents.

A sensible New Hampshire pastor, on a recent Sunday, stripped off his meeting coat and went into the field to help get in a lot of hay which an approaching shower threatened to soak and spoil.

An important discovery in the shape of an electric light to be used at sea has just been perfected by the Chief Signal Officer of the Navy. It is so manipulated as to emit a shower of electric sparks or stars.

It seems that the efforts towards the collection of a fund for the exhibition of iron ores at the Centennial Exposition have proved unsuccessful, and that the last committee of the American Iron and Steel Association on that subject has been discharged.

STATE NEWS.

Northampton county built fifteen new schoolhouses last year.

In Berks county they employ infuriated bulls to guard the huckleberry patches.

Cherryville, Northampton county, has 200 inhabitants, thirteen of whom are widows.

They had a race at Scranton on Friday, between a steam road carriage and a horse. The horse won.

Eight hundred and three students have attended the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster county, during the past year.

McKean county produces 174 barrels of oil daily from six wells. The oil is of low gravity and worth more than the oil produced in the lower river regions.

The Montour *American* says it understands Jeff. Davis will be invited to deliver an address before the Montour County Agricultural Society, at the fall exhibition.

A wild cat was shot near the Schuylkill bridge at Monocacy, by George Updegrove, of that place, on Tuesday evening. It was as large as a good-sized dog, and was going in the direction of and evidently making its way to the Monocacy hills.

The Franklin *Spectator* says: William H. Johnson, of French Creek township, Venango county, died on Tuesday morning. We spoke of him some weeks ago as the oldest man in Venango county and perhaps in the United States. He was a colored man, formerly a slave, and according to the record was one hundred and nine years old last February.

Growing Older.

"Growing older?" Well, spring must vanish.
Orchard blossom and wood-land bloom:
How swiftly memory seems to banish
Your fragrance, lost in the rose perfume;
And what if June, in her turn, go speeding
Away from the hot midsummer glare?
The harvest for tropic suns is pleading.
The peach grows ripe in the sultry air.
The keen, clear breath of the cool October,
With its crimson glory of wood and sky.
Will bring new life. If the heart seem sober,
'Tis filled with a joy that cannot die.
Too deep for smiling. It knows December
Holds the blessed Christmas morn; and, sure
Of a lovelier spring than it can remember,
Sleeps, of its Easter day secure.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Democratic delegates from Tioga are Walter Sherwood and J. J. Werline.

Cambria and Blair will vote for Pershing for Governor in the Democratic State Convention.

The Republicans of Luzerne county will hold their nominating convention on the 17th inst.

The anti-secret society men of Bradford county, have nominated an independent ticket for county officers.

The latest recruits of the Democratic party in this State, the Prohibitionists, are called the "awkward squad." They drill badly, but they will soon get through practising the goose step.

The Mauch Chunk *Democrat*, in a leader half a column long, enthusiastically suggests the name of Hon. S. S. Dreher, President Judge of that district, as a suitable candidate for Governor.

The Republican County Committee of Lawrence county have fixed the time of holding the primary meetings for the nomination of candidates for Friday, August 27, and the meeting of the return judges on the 28th.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* makes the admission, in the face of all its fulminations about the mismanagement of the State funds by Mr. Mackey, that after all it "may be a prejudiced observer, and deduce unfair inferences in regard to the conduct of the officials who have charge of the State Treasury."

There are some things in the address of the Republican State Committee which the Democratic editors say they do not understand. We don't see, however, how it will be possible for the Committee to send a person around to enlighten these ignoramus, who keep right on attacking the free school system.—*Wilkesbarre Sport Gazette.*

The New York *World* is extremely hard on the Democrats of this State. It charges the editor of the Harrisburg *Patriot* with having taken ten thousand dollars from a Democratic State Treasurer, and now it says Judge Orvis corruptly took the appointment of Municipal Judge of Twentieth District. The fight is getting quite noisy for a family one.

The Miners' National Association, of Luzerne county, has proposed to the Democrats of that county that if they, the Democrats, will nominate on their county ticket four men to be named by the M. A., then the M. N. A., composed of men of all parties, will unitedly support the Democratic ticket. The offer was not speedily accepted—indeed, was not accepted at all, but held under advisement.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: The Pennsylvania Democracy may as well take down their sign and put up the shutters of the show window of their establishment for the manufacture of political capital. For a long, long time have they displayed that sign in the window of the model of a tremendous hole in the State Treasury; a hole out of which something valuable was supposed to have dropped.

The Franklin *Repository* says: "There can be no possible doubt of the result of the contest in this State next fall, if the proper organization is effected in every county at an early date, so that the voters shall all be properly assessed and the necessary exertions put forth to poll the Republican vote. The party was never so united and harmonious since the Presidential contest of 1868."

Governor Hartranft's strong hold upon the people comes from the fact that he has always shown himself their friend. He has protected them from oppression and extortion by corporations of all kinds. By his veto, last winter, of the bill allowing railroad and express companies to sell goods detained for freight charges in unopened packages, he interposed in behalf of the people; by his strict enforcement of the fire insurance law he interposed in behalf of the people and protected thousands from being swindled by bogus, rotten insurance companies, and in numerous ways has he carefully guarded the rights and protected the interests of the masses.—*Blair County Radical.*

A letter from Bedford to the Baltimore *Gazette* says: "The action of no polical convention can be definitely foretold, but from information furnished by a Democratic politician high in the councils of his party I am convinced that the Erie Convention will declare for a currency, based upon specie, and denounce all further issues of irredeemable paper, whether offered in the shape of a three-sixty-five bond or otherwise. As a concession to the struggling manufacturers, the convention will doubtless pronounce against any direct contraction of the currency while the prevailing business depression continues, preferring rather that contraction should be brought about by the inevitable increase in the volume of commercial transactions."

The Democratic papers, having discovered that it is useless to charge the Republican officers of the State government with any misuse of the sinking fund, are beginning now to abuse them for paying off the debt so rapidly. The Commissioners have extinguished the debt as rapidly as they could do under warrant of the law, and they have done it with money that was specially set aside for that purpose. If the taxes by which the money was obtained are too heavy, it is the business of the Legislature to make them lighter. We, however, consider them very light already, and there is not any popular demand that we know of that they should be further reduced until the debts of the State are paid. The trouble with the Democrats is that we have reduced the State debt from forty millions to twenty-three millions, and that is a very much more rapid decrease than the Democrats like to see under a Republican administration which will take credit for its action.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

General.

The Wayne county (Iowa) *News* is the latest journal to repudiate Democracy and come back into the Republican fold.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, and Hon. Lorenzo Danford are to address a Republican meeting at Youngstown, Ohio, on the 14th.

All the State officials implicated by the report of the Governor's Canal Commission happen to be Democrats.—*Rochester Democrat.*

John Cochrane, of New York, takes a subjective view of the matter, and says the Democrats don't know a statesman when they see him.

The Richland county Democrats are disgusted with Thur